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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FROM LANE'S BRIGADE.—Extract from a letter dated

"LINE OF BATTLE, EAST OF RIDDLE'S SHOP, June 16.

"When I wrote you last we were still at our honey-combed house on the line at Turkey Ridge. Sunday evening the enemy were more active than usual, shelling our line and worrying us with their long-winded minnies. Nevertheless our sharpshooters reported a diminution in the number of tents behind their breastworks. So, sure enough, at dawn we were waked with the information that the irresistible yankee army had again sneaked from our front—retreated, we call it—in pursuit of us, they would say. About 9 or 10 we left our line, after pursuing the enemy with our skirmishers for several miles, and arrived near Riddle's Shop about 2 P. M. The cavalry guarding the river crossings down the Charles City road had been driven back, and our Division was quickly thrown into action, charging the enemy and driving him some mile or more. Our Brigade was in the second line in this advance. We were soon put in front line on right of Division, and late in the evening the Division was ordered forward. We drove the enemy nearly two miles. Our Brigade lost very few during the day. Scales's Brigade behaved very gallantly and lost quite heavily. We had much less opposition in our advance. E. J. H. Jr.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ON THE FIELD NEAR PETERSBURG, June 19.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me space to inform the friends of my company our whereabouts and condition. On the night of the 15th June Ransom's Brigade was moved from the North side of the James, and marching all night reached Petersburg early on the morning of the 16th. We moved through the city and on arriving at the eastern suburbs were saluted with a shower of shell. We moved on out the Prince George road about one mile, formed line of battle and dashed forward to gain our line of intrenchments, which we reached without much loss. The yankees soon charged and were repulsed. The 24th took more prisoners *than we had men for duty.* At day-break on the 17th the enemy broke through a Tennessee Brigade which joined Ransom's on the left. The 24th was on the left of Ransom's and the enemy were in our rear. We did not *surrender*, but formed line perpendicular to the rear by Reg'ts, and the whole Brigade drew off in good order without any confusion.

During the evening of the 17th the enemy again broke the lines to our left, (Wise's Brigade.) Ransom's Brigade was moved to the left, and charged and regained the works. The 35th lost heavily in this charge. Early on the morning of the 18th our line was drawn in and we threw up new works. The yankees treated us very kindly by not charging until we had our works nearly completed, and when they came we "give 'em fits." Their loss is terrible and will be more terrible before they get Petersburg and Richmond.

Through the mercy of God I have to report only the following list of casualties: Wounded: Sgt P D Brown, severely in leg, Sgt Jas W Regan slight in hand and shocked by a bomb, Private R G McNair in side slight. Privates N A Campbell, H Biggs and Z B Wilson are in the hands of the enemy. I trust that neither of them is wounded.

We are in reserve now and are resting. The boys are much jaded but all in good spirits. All quiet on the lines this morning except the rifles of the sharpshooters and occasionally the discharge of a cannon.

Respectfully, A. A. McIVER.

From the Wilmington Journal.

The following letter has been received from Major Wright, by a gentleman in this town, and as it contains many matters of interest, has been kindly placed by him in our hands, with permission for its publication:—

CAMP 66TH REGIMENT,
Battle-field near Gaines' Mill, June 6th.

My Dear Sir: I know the interest you felt in the welfare and reputation of the late Alex. D. Moore, Colonel of this regiment—not merely as a connection of your family, but his qualities as a soldier. Cognizant, perhaps more than all others, of the particulars of his death, I have thought it appropriate to furnish them to you and to his deeply afflicted family, with whom I communicated at once by the telegraph.

Friday morning at daylight, June the 3rd, the enemy opened his fire upon us from his right to his left. We soon ascertained that it was not a mere demonstration upon any particular point of supposed weakness, but the actual carrying out of a well digested, well-considered plan of attack. The fire ran down our lines from left to right like the keys of a piano, and to the sharp crack of our rifles was added the roar of artillery as it joined in the wild music of the hour—the carnival of death. The — battalion of Lt. Col. Eglison's Virginia Infantry, immediately on our right, gave way and yielded with scarcely more than a show of resistance, and their flag was captured, as also a piece of artillery in their rear. Our right flank was thus exposed, but fortunately Finnegan's Florida troops were immediately in reserve and they dashed up in gallant style, retook the battery, and, aided by the flank fire of *the right wing* of the 66th regiment, captured and slaughtered the whole charging force. They were *Virginia Pierpont* troops under an Ohio Colonel. They came up in better spirit than that which seemed to animate the bosoms of those who were put there to oppose them, and but for the prompt response of the reserve, and the deadly fire of this regiment, serious results might have followed;—as it was, they fell before us like autumn leaves, and the crest of the hill is now darkened with the Yankee dead. Before the 17th regiment, the enemy met a similar repulse and there they still lie festering in their wounds.

The prisoners captured by the 17th N. C., say that theirs was the *only one* of 16 regiments that could be forced to the charge, the others incontinently flying or refusing to be led to the slaughter. That Grant had charged them so much to the death music of our Confederate rifles, that their prestige was gone and they were *demoralized.* They were glad they were prisoners, &c.

This was our *status*, our *situation*, everything quiet along the lines, save the congratulations which follow success, when Col. Moore came to my wing and commenced one of those gay, pleasant conferences which characterized our daily intercourse. We were talking and laughing together when he changed his position to give an order or take an observation, his breast just above the parapet, when he reeled heavily and fell expiring into my arms from the remorseless bullet of a yankee sharp shooter. He turned his eyes upon me; they spoke, though his lips moved not, and I knew from that look which I can never forget, that death had done his work, and in less than one minute, the soul of the brave, generous, chivalrous Moore had sprung from the service of his country to his God. He was my junior—I never knew him till the organization of this regiment—but since Aug. 3d, 1863, we have been daily thrown together, and our confidences and social relations have been both pleasant and unreserved. His was a military education, and to the energies of a strong and well ordered mind, he added the love and enthusiasm for his profession, and there were precious few men in whose judgment I would more readily confide. Being his senior, he was daily in the habit of consulting or rather conferring with me upon matters for the good and *esprit du corps* of our command, and this gave me opportunities to know whereof I speak. I have never been long deceived in my estimates of my associates, and in the retrospect which this sad event, this calamity, calls up, I can say I never knew a braver, more chivalrous man. Of delicate and refined sensibilities himself, he accorded them to others, and to the stern quality of the soldier, he brought the charm of social converse, heightened as it was by education and a love of chaste and ennobling literature. I never knew him to utter a profane word or enjoy an impure sentiment coming from any one, however intimate. He had endeared himself to this regiment, and when I announced his death, there was sorrow in all our lines—and when I felt the warm pressure of his hand as he struggled with the grim monster Death, wiped the death damp gathering on his brow, and closed his eyes in death, I could without undue weakness or unmanly emotion join in the heart-moving sympathy of David for the loss of his friend—"I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan, *very pleasant hast thou been unto me.*" He was not merely brave, but he was even gay in battle. I never saw but one like him in this regard, and that is Adolphus Munroe, of Bladen County, his Sergt. Major, whom the Col. thought as brave a lad as he ever saw, and who, in a night assault the next evening, was shot in the head by a minnie ball, lodging in his jaw and inflicting a most painful, if not dangerous wound.

You heard of the assault of Thursday night on the 8th N. C. Regiment, commanded by the brave, amiable and intrepid Lt. Col. Jno. R. Murchison, of Cumberland County. I have never gotten the particulars, only that from a gap or interval on his left, his flank was turned and his regiment, weakened by long and arduous services, could not withstand the shock, and in rallying his broken line, amid the roar of artillery, he too yielded up his brave life to his country and his soul to God.

The soil of the Old Dominion is enriched with North Carolina blood. Her battle-fields have been rendered as classic as Salamis, Thermopylæ, Mantinea or Leuctra. We have lost our Meares, Wrights, Davis, Woosters, Branches, Gordons, Campbells, Huskes, Lutterlohs, our Purdys and Gordons, our privates, brave and enduring, by the thousand, who sleep, many of them around me, while others both East and West, among the hills or on her plains, sleep quietly, profoundly to the music of the purling brook or soft sighing pines of their own beloved State. One by one they have returned; the casket you receive, but its genial LIFE is gone.

But my friend, I fear the above rather sombre reflections, which take color from my present surroundings, socially considered, will mislead you. I am buoyant, more so than ever of our prospects. The enemy are demoralized, they know to charge us is to them certain, inexorable, remorseless death. We are here backing up every message, every public official act of our President for PEACE—every gun we fire, whether it is heard in the sharp crack of our rifles, or the thunder of our artillery, it is the same—it is all for PEACE. The gathering of all this immense, mighty host around this national centre but enforces an appeal for Peace which our enemies will not hearken to. But my friend, before this battle month of June ends or autumn comes, there will, *I believe*, be peace wrung from the hands of defeat, and with God's good help, in his good time, it will come, and come, I believe, quickly. We are passing through the identical toils which illustrated the lives and ennobled the hearts of your ancestors and mine. History is repeating itself, and we will surely, in my deliberate, well considered judgment, attain the same ends—the same longed for goal. Let us all be cheerful, what is more, *patriotic;* let us forget ourselves, in the magnitude of public interests, and whether your son or I myself live to see it or not, *it will come*, and we will only have testified our devotion to a cause we all love, and a State we will never *dishonor.*

I have written in the breastworks, in a broiling tropical sun; pardon errors if you please.

Hastily, your friend,
C. G. WRIGHT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GOLDSBORO', June 17, 1864.

Please insert in your "Military Directory" of N. C. Troops the following:

1st Battalion Reserve Forces,			Maj. C. W. Broadfoot, com'g.	
2d	"	"	Maj. J. H. Anderson,	"
3d	"	"	Maj. —— Hooks,	"
4th	"	"	Maj. J. M. Reece,	"
5th	"	"	Maj. W. F. Beasley,	"
6th	"	"	Maj. W. McK. Clark,	"

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The South victorious! Corn crops fine in Montgomery county. Oats very good, wheat feared rather under usual crop on account of much rain which gives it the spot very badly. Best of all Gov. Vance's re-election sure in this county, Montgomery.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The President of the Mt. Vernon Soldiers' Aid Society acknowledges the receipt of articles for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, from Mrs White, Mrs Iddings, Mrs Marsh, Mrs Dr Gorrel, Mrs T C Hooper, Mrs Emerson, Miss Mary Emmerson, Mrs A B Marsh and Miss Sallie Marsh.

A SPEECH BY LINCOLN.—At a supper given to Lincoln in Philadelphia he said:—

"The terrible war which is now raging has disarranged business totally in many localities, and partially so in all. It has destroyed happy homes, produced a national debt, with taxation unprecedented in this country. It has carried mourning into many homes, and may even be said to have hung the heavens in black. * * *

"Pertinent questions are often asked me, such as when the war would end. I surely feel as great an interest on that point as any one; but I would not make a prediction that it would end in a day, or a week, or even a year, for fear of creating disappointment. We accepted—not began—this war for a worthy object; and I trust in God it will not end until that object is accomplished. [Enthusiastic cheers.] The war has now lasted three years, and as we accepted it to establish national authority over the whole national domain, *we are to go through with it if it takes three years more.* I would, however, safely make the prediction that Grant, with Hancock and Meade, *is to night where he will never be dislodged until Richmond is taken.* If I shall discover that Grant's noble officers and men need assistance to put this thing through, will you give it to me? [Yes, all answered.] Well, then, I intend to call on you, and I want you to stand by me and the army."

Lincoln is as little likely to get his "assistance" from those Philadelphians as Grant and Hancock and Meade are to get Richmond. He may call, but his supper friends will scarcely come.

Another Yankee Raid.—Information was received here yesterday at Headquarters, that a body of Yankee cavalry had advanced from the neighborhood of Sheppardsville and attacked a company of Confederate troops at Smith's Mill, at the crossing of White Oak river. No particulars.

Goldsboro' State Journal, 22d.

Straggling into a fight.—We have heard an incident of the charge on Friday night for the recovery of the works, near Petersburg, which deserves to be mentioned. The line of battle was formed, and the charge ordered, but afterwards a delay being considered desirable, it was countermanded. The countermand reached only a part of the troops. The rest accordingly moved forward. The Texans of Fields's division were among those that were halted; but seeing the other part of the line move on, they became restless, and finally impracticable. By ones, and twos, and squads, they broke ranks and went forward. The contagion spread, until soon the whole command, officers and all, took up the well-known yell, and rushed on like a storm. The works were everywhere carried, and what is extremely gratifying, with but little loss. Gen. Lee is reported to have remarked, that he had known of men straggling to the rear, but had never before heard of their straggling to the front.

Richmond Sentinel, 20th.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1864.

THE HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION.—An industrious effort is made by the two Holden papers at Raleigh to persuade the people of this State that the writ of Habeas Corpus was suspended for the benefit of North Carolina: that the President asked the suspension in consequence of the alleged disloyalty of the people of North Carolina; and that he was induced to do so by Gov. Vance. The people have read the correspondence between Gov. Vance and President Davis on this subject and know this last allegation to be altogether the reverse of the truth. Information as to the two other statements is beyond their reach, as the President's Message was read and the debates had in secret session. The injunction of secrecy, however, has been removed, and our Congressmen would greatly serve the cause by uniting in a statement of the truth as to this matter. In the meantime, we state upon the authority of a Senator and a Representative, who know all about the matter, that in the debates preceding the suspension the people of North Carolina were not once alluded to except by opponents of the measure; and that President Davis alluded in his Message to but one locality as in need of the suspension, and that locality was not North Carolina, but Richmond, Virginia.

There is not the slightest doubt about this, as any man can ascertain by inquiry of the Congressmen from this State. Those who are engaged in the effort to produce a contrary impression and sour North Carolinians to the cause, merely to gain votes for Mr. Holden, doubtless know these facts as well as we do.

THE STATE BLOCKADE RUNNING.—We copy from the Raleigh Conservative some official statements by Major Dowd, Quarter-Master, of the results of that singularly beneficent scheme of Gov. Vance, by which the North Carolina troops have been clothed better than any others in the service, and a vast amount—even millions—made as clear gain to the State. Even these, great as they are, are not all of the pleasant results. Some 30,000 pairs of cotton cards have been distributed to soldiers' families in every county in the State at $5 a pair, when other blockade runners were selling them at from $50 to $100 a pair; four machines have been bought and are about to be put in operation for making cards; and many necessary materials have been imported and sold to manufacturers in the State at comparatively reasonable prices, at least where those manufacturers were selling their productions to the State at reasonable prices.

The sum of Major Dowd's statements seems to be about this: The State appropriated, as capital for conducting these operations, $2,324,000. With this the clothing &c. &c., have been purchased, and the sales have realized a clear profit to the State of $6,771,478 99; of which £47,248 18s sterling is the principal part. That is, £47,248 18s are equal to $236,245, and that in England, at 20 for 1, amounts to $4,724,890 in currency.

A Tabular Statement from the office of Maj. T. D. Hogg, State Commissary, shows the success of another of Gov. Vance's provident measures. He procured the passage of a law authorizing the purchase of provisions for the soldiers' families, &c. Major Hogg reports that up to the 1st inst. he had issued and sold to Hospitals, 28,000 lbs. of bacon, 2,768 lbs. of rice, and 105 bbls. Flour; and had sold to county commissioners for soldiers families, 65,408 lbs. of bacon, 62,658 lbs. rice, 2,154 bbls. flour, and 41,506 bushels corn. All these articles were purchased at points where they were plenty and low, and sold to points where they were scarce and high.

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.—THE 51ST REGIMENT.—Since the 12th May this gallant North Carolina Brigade has shared in seven general engagements, viz: at Swift Creek, May 12; Drewry's Bluff, May 15; same place, May 16; Bermuda Hundred, May 29; Cold Harbor, May 31; same place, June 1; Petersburg, June 17. It has fought nobly, and suffered heavily. Of the large losses of the Brigade mentioned in Gen. Clingman's letter published in the Observer some days ago, a full share has fallen to the 51st Regiment, Col. Hector McKethan, composed entirely of companies from this section of the State. Twenty-two of its officers have been killed, wounded or captured. Of the enlisted men 60 have been killed, 225 wounded, and 148 captured. The gallant fellows have won a proud record, but at heavy cost in blood and suffering.

A letter from Gen. Clingman gives to Col. McKethan (wounded in the face) and his brave regiment, and to Lt. Col. W. S. Devane (also wounded) and a detachment of the 61st, the glory of the victory which saved Petersburg on Friday last. "But for their prompt and energetic action," Gen. Clingman adds, "Petersburg would have fallen. Two Brigades gave way on our right, and but that our Brigade stood firm and kept up the fight for four hours, alone and unaided, against what we now know to have been two entire corps of the yankee army, all would have been lost. The Brigade not only held its own lines, but drove the enemy out of the vacant lines on our right and kept them back until 11 o'clock at night when they were re-occupied by our other troops. I know of no such fight during this war made by any Brigade."

ROLL OF HONOR IN COLUMBUS COUNTY.—A correspondent in Columbus county writes us that Jos. Noble has sent nine sons to the army, W. W. Brown seven, and Harris Coleman six—making twenty-two stout able-bodied men from three families living within 4 miles of each other. They all went as volunteers, a living sacrifice upon the altar of their country. Let their names be inscribed on the Roll of Honor.

Our correspondent adds, that "crops are promising, the spirit of the people animated, and we all trust that this year may close the war, and, under the favor of Heaven, prosperity abound again."

CROPS AND POLITICS IN RICHMOND COUNTY.—A subscriber at Bear Branch writes to us, 15th inst., that it was remarkably wet and crops consequently grassy; wheat looks well. Corn is scarce. People in good spirits—all for Vance, none for Holden—candidates plenty. People are rather afraid of the Holdenites in this section; the pledging of "the last dollar and the last man" is not forgotten. We want peace, but we want it in an honorable way.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—The sudden and unanimous vote of the House of Representatives of the United States, a few weeks ago, that the Monroe doctrine would be adhered to, appears not to have been the unmeaning abstraction that was supposed, but to have been intended to meet and put down a State intrigue between Lincoln's and Napoleon's governments in subversion of that dictatorial pretension of the United States. The Monroe doctrine, as our readers are doubtless aware, consists of the strongly affirmed determination of the United States Congress, at the suggestion of President Monroe, that no foreign power should be allowed to interfere in any manner with the internal policy or government of any nation on this Continent. There was in this, unquestionably, a good deal of bullyism, meant to deter the powers of Europe from making any attempt of the kind. And yet the big bully was so persuaded of his power, so full of the idea that he "could whip the world in arms," that it has always been a question whether he would not really have acted up to the declaration if the emergency had arisen. At all events the bully frightened all the world till our civil war commenced, when Napoleon, apparently better comprehending its gigantic proportions and long duration than even the parties to it, seized the opportunity to settle some old grudges he had against Mexico. He invaded and conquered Mexico, and placed a European on its throne as Emperor—all in defiance of the Monroe doctrine.

It appears from published correspondence between Seward and his Minister in France, that the latter was early instructed "not to provoke debate" with France on the subject, for the reason that the United States had its hands full at home. As the invasion progressed, Mr. Seward gently remonstrated, but did not threaten. That did not stop Napoleon. And then Seward, in Sept. 1863, fairly and squarely backed out from the Monroe doctrine, insisting that the U. S. had no right nor disposition to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, either to establish or maintain a government there "or to overthrow an imperial or a foreign one, if Mexico chooses to establish or accept it."

France thereupon asked a distinct recognition of Maximilian's government by the U. S., stating that she would leave Mexico as soon as that was obtained, but would stand by Maximilian until it was obtained. Mr. Seward declined that for the time, because the war in Mexico had not then ended, but again said that the U. S. would not interfere with the decision of Mexico herself.

This was in November last. Then comes, and in consequence of Seward's abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, the resolution most positively affirming that doctrine, which was introduced by Mr. Winter Davis of Maryland (an enemy to Lincoln) and passed unanimously.

This presents a very serious state of things. Seward (or Lincoln) and the Congress are at points. The former cannot satisfy Napoleon without a recognition of Maximilian, and cannot recognize Maximilian without offending Congress. The policy of deception and temporizing is about to result in offending all parties, and may lead to a speedier rupture than if a straightforward and manly course had been pursued. Seward is unable even if he were willing, or even intended, to make good his promise to Napoleon. Not only has the House of Representatives unanimously interposed a veto, but the Monroe doctrine, in all its fullness, is incorporated in the platforms of both the Fremont and Lincoln Conventions, and will undoubtedly form a plank in that of the Democrats to meet next month.

The Richmond Sentinel remarks:—

"The bargain was signed, sealed and delivered. Seward sacrificed Mexico and the Monroe doctrine, and consented to see a monarchical Government imposed on a Republican people by the arms of a foreign Power, in order to prevent that Power from recognizing a Republican Government, established by the Confederate people, with a wonderful unanimity, and maintained by three years' of heroism and self-denial. Napoleon, in order to purchase peace from Lincoln, consented to ignore the just claims of a brave people, whose Government has an infinitely better right to recognition than that which he has established in Mexico. He has sacrificed the vast commercial interests which he might build up in connection with the trade of the Confederate States as the price of indulgence from Seward. The United States, in acknowledging the Maximilian Government, deprive themselves of all pretence for denying the authority of the Confederate Government. France, in declining to recognize the Confederate States, abandons, all just claim to the recognition of Maximilian. Both parties, therefore, sacrifice their consistency and compromise their honor in search of a bargain. This, of course, does not surprise us in the yankee. His *boast* is that he is "practical." Principle, and honor, and right, are "abstractions" that he has long sneered at. He is always in the market, and to be had for a price. But we expected better of Louis Napoleon."

RELIEF TO THE STATE TREASURIES.—The Currency Act of the last Congress was amended at the late session so as to relieve the State of much anticipated inconvenience. Instead of the provision for funding or submitting to the discount on all of the old issue held by the several States, the Secretary of the Treasury is now required to redeem at par in new issue one half of the amount of the old held by any State. The remaining half the State may fund, as provided originally, in 6 per cent. bonds, or in untaxable 4 per cent. 20 year coupon bonds.

This State holds $1,400,000 of the old issue. Virginia has $3,000,000.

SOLDIERS' WAGES' TAX.—To pay the increased wages to the soldiers a law was passed at the late session of Congress, levying on all subjects of taxation under existing laws a tax equal to one-fifth of the amount of the present tax on the same subjects for the year 1864; payable only in Confederate Treasury notes of the new issue, and to be collected at the same times with other taxes on the same subjects.

THE TAXES.—We learn that the $89,193 of county taxes levied by the Court of this county are to be applied as follows:

Jury uses,	$4,500
County uses,	5,000
Poor,	10,000
Deaf Mutes,	200
Interest on Railroad debt,	7,600
Relief of Soldiers' Families,	61,893
	$89,193

More than four-fifths of the whole are for charitable purposes.

We regret to hear of the death of Capt. Rob't J. McEachern, of Robeson county, of Co. D, 51st Reg't. He was wounded at Cold Harbour, three weeks ago, and died at Petersburg on Tuesday. He had been in service from the beginning, having volunteered as a private in the Lafayette Company of this town in the Bethel Reg't, and was subsequently elected Lieutenant of Co. D. He was much respected and beloved as an officer and gentleman.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Georgia.—MARIETTA, June 22.—The enemy attempted to turn our left this morning, but were foiled. Very vigorous shelling has been going on all day in front of Hardee's corps. The enemy in two lines of battle drove in Hardee's pickets. They were permitted to come up, when our batteries opened a terrific fire, driving them back with much slaughter.

From the Trans-Mississippi.—MERIDIAN, June 22.—The Clarion has received trustworthy information from trans-Mississippi that Gen. Dick Taylor has been relieved from duty at his own request by Gen. Kirby Smith. No reason is known.

There are 11,000 yankees still at Morganza on the Mississippi.

From the North.—MOBILE, June 22.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser from Senatobia brings Memphis news to the 18th.

Mr. Vallandigham suddenly appeared at the Democratic Convention at Hamilton, Ohio, and was elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention. He stated that Lincoln might deprive him of life, but not again of liberty. As there were fears of an outbreak, he left for Dayton. The speeches in the Convention pledge the Democracy of the State to defend Vallandigham and individual rights under the Constitution.

From Petersburg.—On portions of the lines there was heavy skirmishing yesterday, but nothing more. There was considerable artillery practice. The damage inflicted, if any, we could not ascertain.

The inhuman, uncivilized and anti-Christian practice of the barbarous foe, was continued yesterday without abatement. All the day long, at intervals of every five minutes, his shell were thrown into the city. But we heard of no injury to life or limb yesterday, and the enemy probably threw an aggregate of 150 or more shells into the city's limits.

The flag of truce sent in by the enemy Sunday, desired the privilege of burying his dead. For obvious reasons, which it is not necessary here to mention, Gen. Beauregard courteously, but peremptorily declined to grant the request.

An ordinarily intelligent Teuton, who fell into our hands Saturday night, says Grant's army now on the Southside is composed of the 2d, 5th, 9th, 10th, 18th, and 20th Corps. The 2d, 5th, and 9th are all operating immediately around Petersburg. The 18th is at and near Bermuda Hundreds. The 10th and 20th are held near City Point as a reserve. All these army corps have been fearfully reduced since the commencement of the present campaign, and many of the regiments composing them do not now muster 200 men.—*Pet. Express, 21st.*

The Victory near Lynchburg.—The following was received at the War Office on yesterday, says the Richmond Enquirer of the 20th, and indicates that Hunter's career has been suddenly stopped:—

June 19, 1864.—A despatch from New London states that an assault was made on our lines at Lynchburg last night, and repulsed by troops that had arrived. When the rest of our force came up, preparations were made to attack this morning, but the enemy retreated in confusion. Our troops in pursuit. R. E. LEE, General.

Battle Field Spoils.—The number of small arms gathered by us from the battle field of the Wilderness is 38,000.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

Scared for Washington.—It is reported that Grant's army is weakened by the absence of Warren's corps, which has gone to Washington to protect that city from a threatened attack from a portion of Lee's army, which was reported to have crossed the Rappahannock a few days ago, en route for the purpose of taking it by surprise.

Rich. Enquirer, 20th.

Resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury.—The Examiner of Saturday last announces that Mr. Memminger has certainly resigned.

RATES OF FREIGHT,

ESTABLISHED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
Steamboat Companies Navigating the Cape Fear River.

FEBRUARY 1864.

Buggies,	25 00
Bacon, Wax and Tallow, per hhd	10 00
Bacon, loose, per ton	40 00
Barrels, dry, per barrel	3 00
Ditto Potatoes, per barrel	5 00
Bedsteads, each	5 00
Bales Sheeting, per bale	15 00
Ditto Yarn, per bale	10 00
Ditto Waste, per 100 lbs.	2 00
Copperas, per bbl.	10 00
Cotton, per bale	15 00
Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. per bushel	25
Chairs, Sitting, each	75
Ditto Rocking, small 2 50; large each	4 50
Coffee, per bag or barrel,	25 00
Demijohns, empty $1; filled each	5 00
Fish and Pork, per barrel	5 00
Grind Stones, per ton	25 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00
Hides, green 1 50; dry $1.	
Horses, down or up,	25 00
Hay and Fodder, per bale	5 00
Iron, bar and hoop, per ton	25 00
Ditto, pig, per ton	25 00
Lime, per cask $5; ditto per barrel	3 00
Leather, loose per side, 1 50; do. bale, per foot	1 00
Lead per ton	25 00
Molasses, 40 gallons, per barrel	5 00
Powder, per keg, 25 lbs.	1 50
Pepper, per bag	20 00
Oil, in bbls, 31 gallons,	5 00
Salt, in bags, per bag 1 50; ditto, in bbls, 2 50 per bbl	
Rice, per cask	15 00
Rosin, per barrel	2 50
Spirits Turpentine, per barrel	5 00
Wagons, Road,	40 00
Soap, in boxes,	3 00
Spirits, in hhds., pipes and casks, per gallon	25
Sugar, in barrels,	5 00
Coal, per ton, $25; ditto, per hhd., $10.	

☞ All other freights in proportion.

LIST OF CHARGES FOR PASSENGERS.

THE following rates of Passage will be charged on our Steamers:—

DOWN.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington,	$30 00
" " " Elizabeth,	15 00
" " " White Hall,	20 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	21 00
" " " All points below,	30 00
SECOND CLASS, OR DECK.	
From Fayetteville to Wilmington,	$20 00
" " " Elizabeth,	10 00
" " " Whitehall,	15 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	15 00
" " " All points below,	20 00

UP.

From Wilmington to Fayetteville,	$30 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	13 50
" " " White Hall,	16 50
" " " Elizabeth,	20 00
" " " Prospect Hall,	24 00
" " " All points above,	30 00
SECOND CLASS, OR DECK.	
From Wilmington to Fayetteville,	$20 00
" " " Kelly's Cove,	10 00
" " " White Hall and Elizabeth,	12 00
" " " All points above,	20 00

☞ Second Class or Deck Passengers must stay on lower deck or pay full price, or same as First Class.

☞ An extra charge will be made for Way Passengers getting into Berths during day time, and for occupying a Berth with their boots or shoes on, at the discretion of the Captain.

J. A. WORTH, for C. F. St'm B't Co.,
T. S. LUTTERLOH, for St'r N. C.
R. M. ORRELL, for St'm Kate and Gen.

May 20, 1864. 34-3m

FUND YOUR $5 NOTES.—Those who have not already provided means to pay taxes, would do well to fund their Fives before the 1st July. The notes themselves will not be received for taxes.

OUR POWER PRESS.—By the persevering efforts of the skillful machinists to whom we returned thanks in our last, our Press now works well, with a prospect of renewed usefulness. We succeeded in getting off all our mails on Monday except a part of the first—that which goes by Raleigh.

THE UNIVERSITY.—We are indebted to a friend at Chapel Hill for a Catalogue of this Institution for the past year.

Gen. Polk's Death.—The following touching and appropriate order has been issued by Gen. Johnston:

HEADQR'S ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, June 14, 1864.

General Field Orders No 2

Comrades! You are called to mourn your first captain your oldest companion in-arms, Lieut. Gen. Polk, who fell to-day at the outpost of this army—the army he raised and commanded—in all of whose trials he has shared—to all of whose victories he contributed.

In this distinguished leader, we have lost the most courteous of gentlemen, the most gallant of soldiers.

The christian, patriot, soldier, has neither lived nor died in vain. His example is before you—his mantle rests with you.

J. E. JOHNSTON, Gen.
Official: KINLOCH FALCONER, A. A. G.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, near Lumber Bridge, on the 2d inst., Mr. MALCOM P. CURRIE, to Miss MARY C. CURRIE, all of Robeson.

In Salem, on the evening of June 14th, by the Rt. Rev. Geo. F. Bahnson, RUFUS L. PATTERSON of Caldwell county to Miss MARY E., second daughter of the late Francis Fries, Esq

DIED,

At his residence in Richmond county, June 12, 1864, after a protracted and painful illness, DANIEL PATTERSON, in the 82d year of his age. The deceased was a native of North Knapdale, Argyleshire, Scotland, and emigrated to America in 1803. He was one of our best and most worthy citizens. Few men indeed have lived to his advanced age with a character so faultless and unblemished as his—few have gone down to the grave more esteemed and honored than he. His sufferings were very severe and protracted, but he endured them patiently and without a murmur. If a uniformly upright life is any indication of a pure and righteous heart, then assuredly, his is the righteous man's reward. C.

In Bladen county, 1st inst., at the residence of Chas. T. Davis, BANNERMAN WASHINGTON, eldest son of David B. and Ann J. Melvin, aged 19 years, 3 months and 25 days. The deceased was a consistent and moral youth. None knew him but to love him.—Com.

In Kinston, N. C., 13th inst., Mrs. MARY FRANCES WOODLEY, aged 36 years and 3 months, leaving one child, a devoted mother, and many friends to mourn her absence. Farewell, beloved cousin! we have been companions from early childhood; how sad and lonely you have left me; but God has seen fit to part us for the present, and I must say Thy will be done! Again, Farewell.

GEORGE.

NOTICE.

I ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Randolph county. Election the first Thursday in August next. J. C. HARRISS.
June 15 42*2t

THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS.
NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

MYRTLE LEAVES, (just from the press,)	$2 00
Songs of Love and Liberty, (just from the press,)	75
Primary Geography, (just from the Press,)	2 00
York's English Grammar, 3d Edition,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Hill's Poems, second edition,	1 50
Morven and Linda,	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
The Dixie Spelling Book (in Press,)	
Johnson's School Arithmetic (in Press.)	
The Jack Morgan Songster (in Press.)	
Elementary Spelling Book (in Press.)	

The above books are sold at at one-third off to the trade.

The following books are published at various places in the Confederacy:

NOVELS.	
Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Dickens' Last Novel,	2 00
Robert and Harold,	3 50
Eleanor's Victory,	5 00
Les Miserables: Fantine,	3 00
" " Marius,	3 00
" " St. Denis	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
The Bohemian,	1 25
Raids and Romance of Morgan and Men,	6 50
Field and Fireside Nouvelette,	2 00
The Confederate, A Romantic Essay,	2 50
Silas Marner,	5 00
The Battle of the Bards,	3 00
SCHOOL BOOKS.	
Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lander's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Capers' Catechism,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell,	75
MILITARY WORKS.	
Gilham's Manual,	10 00
Army Regulations,	6 00
Evolutions of the Line,	6 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	7 00
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmisher's Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery—by Dr. Warren,	6 00
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.	
The War and its Heroes,	3 50
Myrtle Leaves,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
Southern Model Letter Writer,	1 00
Morven and Linda,	25
Rival Administrations,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 00
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	3 50
Diary of the War,	3 00
The Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Bombardment of Vicksburg,	3 50
The Sunday School Bell,	50
The Sunday School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
The Camp Jester,	1 00
Campaign from Texas to Maryland,	3 00
Neeley's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems's Sermons,	2 50
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Map of Confederate States,	5 00
Dr Deems's Portrait,	1 50
Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Songs of Love and Liberty,	75
Bonnie Blue Flag Songster,	50
Cotton Field Melodies,	50
Rebel Songster,	1 00
Confederate Song Book,	1 00
Stonewall Song Book,	1 00

Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 28.

RANSOM'S BRIGADE AT PETERSBURG.

From the Raleigh Confederate

CAMP RANSOM'S BRIGADE, June 20.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th, we were in camp at Chaffin's farm three miles below Drewry's Bluff, living magnificently. At 7 o'clock p. m. that day, we received orders directly from Gen. Lee, to report "without loss of time," to Gen. Beauregard. We were soon ready and on the march. The men were in excellent plight and soon it was known along the lines that Petersburg was in danger; and this influence was electric, for we all love Petersburg, and I have often heard it said in the brigade, that they had rather fight for Petersburg and Weldon than any other places in the Confederacy.

Marching all Wednesday night, we arrived at Petersburg Thursday morning very early. We were ordered in a double-quick to the front lines, at their intersection with the Baxter road, and placed in position under a very heavy fire of artillery and infantry enfilading us from the left of the front entrenchments, which had been taken by the enemy on the night previous.

In placing the brigade in position, Capt. John C. Pegram, A. A. G., fell mortally wounded. He was a brave, generous and noble man, combining in him elements of the gentleman and officer that are rarely met with even in our army. The brigade feels his loss deeply.

We held this line on Thursday. That evening late, the enemy charged our lines, only engaging in our front the 24th North Carolina regiment, commanded by Maj. Love, and were handsomely repulsed. They charged right up to the works, but not being able to pierce the 24th, they threw down their arms and surrendered. We rested on our arms quietly Thursday night, though the left of our army was constantly engaged in heavy sharpshooting.

Soon Friday morning I was aroused from a deep sleep, worn almost out from fatigue, by loud cheering of the enemy on our left, but waited patiently, anticipating every moment to hear a responsive yell of defiance from our Southern boys; but soon stragglers and immediately after large bodies of our army were seen rapidly retiring from the left, saying that the enemy had taken the left of our lines. This some attribute to the weakness of the lines held by Maj. Gen. Bushrod Johnson's old Brigade, (Tennessee,) but officers in that Brigade affirm that there was an open interval on their left, entirely unoccupied, into which the yankees crept and filed immediately in their rear, thereby necessitating their retreat.

The only alternative for us, was to form line in rear, and facing to the enemy, as they were now seen charging up our captured works, which we did in perfect order, and awaited their arrival; but they did not attack our new line.

The 24th regiment lost considerably in killed and wounded in leaving the intrenchments, and the 25th North Carolina lost some. Our new line held by us on Friday, was unattacked during the day, but we were exposed to some shelling.

Friday night at 8 o'clock we received orders to support Gen. Wise's Brigade on our left, as the yankees were sorely pressing it. We moved off immediately, but upon arriving in rear of the position held by this Brigade, no one being there to inform us of its retreat, Col. Faison, commanding the Brigade, threw forward some scouts and soon ascertained that their works were held by the enemy. The Brigade was then ordered to retake them. Every thing depended upon the charge of this Brigade, and the men, mindful of their Plymouth reputation, and thinking of the sufferings to be entailed on the citizens of Petersburg should the enemy break our lines, were determined to conquer or perish in the attempt. They dashed forward with a yell and the yankees were soon dislodged, though we lost heavily in so doing.

We captured about four hundred prisoners, with two stands of colors; the prisoners we took stating that their two regiments were all killed or captured. This was a brilliant charge and should rank Ransom's Brigade side by side with Gordon's noble Brigade, Ramseur's and some others of Lee's army which have immortalized themselves upon the blood-stained fields of Spotsylvania C. H.

It would be doing great injustice, were I not to include the 22nd South Carolina regiment in this charge. They sustained the well-earned reputation that has been characteristic of South Carolina troops since the inauguration of hostilities.

In this charge Col. J. G. Jones, of the 35th N C. regiment, and Capt. Blackwell of the same, were both killed. Col. Jones won immortal renown in the Pylmouth fight, and again distinguished himself in the charge of his regiment at the Ware Bottom Church, and sealed his fate in the last glorious charge of Ransom's brigade. Lieut. Col. Bryson, of the 25th N. C, also acted very well, displaying his usual coolness in the charge of his regiment, though he was wounded very early in the action, but not dangerously hurt. Maj. Love, when his regiment on Friday morning was forced to fall back, displayed traits of soldierly ability that won the admiration of all who saw him, and showed himself a brave and efficient officer.

After making the above charge, we were ordered back to a new line, which we now hold, having been several times assaulted in our position by the enemy, but with no effect upon our line.

From Johnson's Island.—Lieut. Jesse Mills, lately from the yankee Bastile on Johnson's Island, states that on the 1st February last there were 2,437 commissioned officers on the Island, the non-commissioned officers and privates having been all sent away in November previous. Of the number, there was one Major General—Trimble; four Brig. Generals—Beale, Jeff Thompson, Archer and Frazier; 50 Colonels, 41 Lieut Colonels; 62 Majors; 575 Captains; 1,975 Lieuts.; and 29 Adjutants. They were distributed among the different Southern States, as follows: North Carolina, 332; Tennessee, 298, Arkansas, 278; Alabama, 270; Virginia, 256; Mississippi, 240; Louisiana, 178; Georgia, 164; Kentucky, 141; Missouri, 85; Florida, 52; South Carolina, 49; Texas, 47; Maryland, 19; Miscellaneous, 29. Of this number, between five and six hundred had been transported to Point Lookout, Md., for an exchange up to the 2d of May last. The yankees conducted the exchange alphabetically, except in cases of wounded officers, and had nearly reached the letter D when Lieut. Mills left. He states that, on account of the Confederate officers declining to receive their rations on fast day (8th of April,) the yankee authorities withheld their meat rations for three days. This is a contemptible meanness quite in keeping with the characteristics of the yankees as exhibited during the war.—*Savannah Republican.*

To go to the Field.—The Bureau of Conscription has decided that after the 15th of July, all the able bodied men employed by the Express Company shall be put *en permanence* in the army.—*Rich. Cor. Charleston Mercury.*

Justice and mercy are characteristics of a civilized, humane and christian people, but these are not qualities to be found in the Federal Administration, whether civil or military; and when this war ends, and the records of it are written, the pages of history will be stained with the narrative of some of the worst crimes that ever disgraced a nation.—*Letter from an Englishman in Richmond.*

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN.

One of the most magnificent views to be seen on earth is the scene exhibited from the summit of the Kennesaw Mountain. From its base a valley on all sides spreads off in billowy like surfaces, rolling higher and higher until it is lost on the south on the blue outline of the southeastern spur of the Alleghanies, on whose crest, the white line of houses and occasional spires of Atlanta are plainly visible. Southward, beyond that regular line, a smooth, blue cone lifts its head high above all the ridges within view, and overlooks the eminences of all the country. It is Stone Mountain, that barren hill and wonderful curiosity that rises like a huge loaf, and though over twenty miles south of the crest where Atlanta rests in her beauty, it seems as though it was a helmet sitting on the brow of this giant ridge.

Eastward and but a few miles from the base of the Kennesaw, the lovely village of Marietta gleams out from amid the luxuriant foliage which embowers it like an emerald setting weaved in a cluster of diamonds. In its desolation it remains beautiful. Its arbored shades look as inviting as when the exquisite forms of beauty and the attractive eyes of lovely and loved women, and elegant people charmed the visitor to remain and luxuriate amid its endearments. The defacing touch and destroying presence of an army is evident on its face. Its citizens gone, its magnificent homes deserted; its regal residences desolate; its church bells quiet; its halls abandoned and its music silent; it remains but a warlike citadel of the plain. The echoes of war; the fitful footfall of the clanging spurred dragoon; the challenge of the sentry; the snort of the war-horse, the shrieks of the steam engines; the rumbling of trains of cars and long lines of wagons; and the shouts of teamsters and workmen swell aloud on the air at intervals, and then the oppressive silence becomes more intolerable than the noise was before. The destructive finger of war is laid on the village, but it remains beautiful in its ruins. North-Eastward from the slope of the mountain the billowy hills wave into the dim, misty outline of the crests whose thin blue brows stretch to the Catskill on the Hudson. The Blue Ridge with all its strange contour and fantastic outlines, fades before us into a cloud, and into the impenetrable depths where even distance does not "lend enchantment to the view," by robing the "mountain in its azure hue."

Brush Mountain casts up its shaggy head before us, and like the hump of a camel it sits a ragged monster barrier, on whose sloping face an army defends the pathways that lead to the goal of our enemy's ambition. At its feet a smiling peaceful valley shines its fair face, and laughing in the sunlight, its green fields and treasured homes reflect back the scorching rays of the bright sun, shining like the glorious gems that they are to the husbandman. Far off to the Northward, their bosoms are bared to grow the wealth that fills our granaries and store-houses with their golden grain. The limit is bounded by the hills along the Etowa. Skirting the horizon their broken backs are misty and dim. Sometimes a dull red or barren sandy spot on the iron hills, gleams out on their sides or summits. To the North and Westward the fertile country presents a repetition of hills and valleys that are studded with the beautiful farms of planters, whose homes awhile since were busy hives of industry and where peaceful sounds of pastoral life only broke on the ear. The great red banks of the Western and Atlantic Railroad winds like the tortuous curvings of a huge snake along over the surface; here on an enormous bank, there through a deep cut. It winds back and forth, binding the mountains and valleys with links of iron, and transports the treasures of the caverns on the Tennessee, on its surface for the necessities and luxuries of a people hundreds of miles to the southward. Away over the tops of the peaked hills at Allatoona, the dim outlines of the ranges of hills along the Etowah and Oostenaula, float in the mists of the quivering sunlight. Bounding the horizon and shutting off the views is the exquisitely beautiful and gracefully curved outline of Lookout Mountain.

In memory we look beyond its mystic blue outline, and our mental vision wanders on over the emerald crown of the Cumberland, across the fair fields, beyond their mountain crags and impenetrable fastnesses, on, on, up to the green banks of the river, and rests on the top of one of the most beautiful mounds in Middle Tennessee, where sits in splendor one of the most elegant and magnificent houses in our sunny land. Charmed as of old, we sit and muse, whilst we listen to the music of voices fresh with the enchantment and beauty of eloquence and fascination. But other sounds than the lute-like tones of woman's voice, the exquisite strains of music and the eloquent melody of lover's songs, now regale us in the camp of a soldier in the army of the Confederacy.

The sparkling glassy curves of Noonday creek glitter in the sun's rays. But to-day, instead of the fairies that once sported beneath the silver sheen of the moon's soft rays, armed men make night hideous with their brawls, their hoarse challenges, and the quick, sharp shot of their deadly rifles.

Off to the left, nearly in the track of the setting sun, Pine Mountain shows its dark sides. Almost dark with the perennial verdure of its foliage, its cypress gloom frowns down black as a funeral pall. It mourns that a deed of blood and crime was done on its crown. There it stands and forever will remain a monument for legends and history, to tell that a noble christian, a gallant warrior, a great champion and a loved man, died in battle at the hands of our enemy. There Gen. Leonidas Polk, the great Bishop, the great General, was killed. Even our enemies cannot rejoice over the horrid deed. Our country mourns his loss. History will weave about his crosier, his sword and his tomb, and entwine with the chaplet that crowns his memory, his many virtues and his glorious gallant deeds.

South of the dark mountain, a black and gloomy forest presents its interminable and intricate labyrinths of trees. They are overlooked by Lost Mountain, which stands grim and frowning like a huge and grizzly monarch of the olden time. The very air of antiquity seems to hang over it, and though a wonderful curiosity, a monstrous freak of nature's fantastic humor, yet it stands a forbidding sentinel and landmark to the hundred hills around.

South and west are the bloody depths about New Hope Church and Dallas. Eastward are the yet ghostlier places of sepulchre about Golgotha, and beyond the base of little Kennesaw are seen the mazes of the dark and bloody grounds where battle has made fearful and horrid marks.

Over the whole valley surrounding the base of Kennesaw, the arts and appliances of war have displaced the humbler work of the husbandman. Interminable lengths of earthworks and forts, parallels and approaches, defences and advance lines, batteries and muskets and warrior foes, cover the land. Thousands of white spots declare the tented field. The deep-mouthed bellowing of brazen cannon, the chopping sounds of the picket shots, volleys of opposing musketry, shouts of infuriated men, the yells of advancing foes, the neighing of the war-steeds, the bray of mules, the shrill blasts of trumpets, roars of mimic thunder answering the furious bursts of the battle-storm, the charge, the broken retreat, the cheer of the victors—all echo up to our perch on the summit of the giant that sits serene where no political tempest, no national convulsion or continental earthquake can shake its philosophic calm or its granite foundation. The smoke of battle arises thick and in fetid volumes. Hundreds of souls, the moanes of the dead, are floating to the skies on that sulphurous vapor, and its incense arises from those battle-field altars of sacrifice, and the sun hides its face behind the white cloud, but tints the attenuated sheet with gorgeous colors. Deep brown and red edges shade the purple mists, and faint patches of blue open like gateways to the fair and glorious heaven beyond.

The battle still rages and roars its puny thunderstrokes against the battlement that stretches its rocky crest far up into God's own bright sky. A violet glory rests over the western horizon. Dim stretches of gold radiate from the far-off mountains to the o'er arching zenith, crimson spots paint and mottle the dim sapphire glow that casts its glorious mantle over the earth. The gorgeous scene slowly faints away beneath the sun's dying rays. 'Tis sunset!

Twilight comes on apace, and night. Then the moon walks up the sky and over the mountain, and looks down on a scene of blood, where proud mortals cast the lives and pride of a province away. It coldly frowns on the battle-field. It sadly smiles on Kennesaw.

Atlanta Intelligencer, 21st.

Sorghum Sugar.—We mentioned some days ago that a sample of sorghum syrup had been left with us, in which was a large deposit of sugar, the result of the gradual evaporation of the syrup. We have now a specimen of clear, dry, well flavored sugar, of a rich, bright color, obtained by mere straining and drying, from the syrup above referred to. The fact that so excellent an article of sugar can be made from sorghum is of great interest to our people. Every farmer can now render himself independent of high prices by producing his own sugar. The discovery is an accident, and was made by a practical man, unacquainted with the theories of the books or the experiments of others. In last October, he boiled the juice of his sorghum for three hours, in a wide mouthed boiler. He took the molasses thus obtained and put it away, intending to use it as such. It chanced that it was put into a vessel with a wide and open top—a stone jar, or a common churn, we are not sure which. A thin cotton cloth was tied over the top, as a protection. A few weeks ago, on examining the syrup, it was discovered that a large deposit of sugar had been made; the result, doubtless, of the slow evaporation allowed by the cotton cloth. This was taken out, tied in a cloth, and allowed to drip, and was then dried, and the result was the sugar before us.

What *improvement* can be discovered upon this mode of obtaining sugar from sorghum remains to be seen. But it is a great point gained to know that sugar may thus be made—and made so simply. The experiments heretofore instituted, have, we believe, all relied on *rapid boiling.* This obtains no sugar, but simply converts the syrup into a black, bitter stuff. fit for nothing. The failure of the rapid process and the success of the slow, both point to *gentle evaporation* as indispensable. Whether it may not be hastened by the application of a moderate heat, and how far this may be advantageously done, are points to be investigated. With time and patience the process, as we have seen, is extremely simple. We doubt not that by proper investigation and pains a mode of expediting the transformation will be readily discovered. The facts established by the discovery we have described will serve as guides to further inquiries.—*Rich Sentinel.*

Gen. Polk.—In the pockets of Gen. Polk were found, in that of the left side, his book of Common Prayer for the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in the right pocket, four copies of the Rev. Dr. Quintard's little work, entitled "Balm for the Weary Wounded." Upon the fly leaves of each of these little volumes, indicating for whom they were intended, were inscribed the names of Gen. Jos. E Johnston, Lt. Gen Hardee, and Lieut. Gen. Hood, with the compliments of Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, June 12th, 1864. Within the fourth volume was inscribed his own name. All were saturated with the blood which flowed from the wound.

Macon Confederate.

Supreme Court.—Opinions delivered as follows:

By PEARSON, C. J. In State v Norton, from Richmond; judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In State v Lewis, from Rockingham: judgment reversed and *venire de novo.* In Watson v Bledsoe, from Wake; judgment affirmed.

By BATTLE, J. In Blake v Page, from Wake; order reversed. In State v Morgan, from Brunswick; no error. In Burgwyn v Lockhart, from Northampton; order reversed and cause remanded.

By MANLY, J. In State v McDaniel, from Montgomery; no error. In State v Johnson, from New Hanover; no error. In State v Harwood, from Johnston, no error.—*Ral. Confederate.*

Horrible Catastrophe.—We were informed yesterday evening by a gentleman just from the place, that at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night the residence of Mrs. Kornegay, an aged lady who lived ten miles below Kenansville, was consumed by fire and that the old lady herself perished in the flames. It is almost certain, also, that her daughter and grand daughter met the same terrible death.—*Goldsboro' State Journal*, 24th.

Barbarous Yankee Conduct.—At Cobb's Mill our men, after being shot down and after surrendering, were in the most inhuman and barbarous manner beaten to death by the butt ends of yankee muskets! There are four living witnesses to this statement: and yesterday evening there was also one truthful dead witness on the streets of Kinston. The living are men who escaped from Cobb's Mill, one of them bearing the savage bruises of the yankee captors, received after he had surrendered. He escaped, however, with life to tell the damning tale. The *dead* witness was the body of Lieut. Dehart. He had been shot through the head, but as he fell to the earth a dying man, his skull was shattered by a blow of a clubbed musket!—*Ib.*

False Charge.—Mr. Holden in his paper of the 10th inst., stated that about the time Gov'r Vance wrote his letter to President Davis in regard to peace, *"he endorsed the Johnston county resolutions, which contained the first proposition for a Convention made by any public meeting in the State."*

Gov. Vance authorizes us to say that this statement is utterly and entirely false.

Raleigh Conservative.

Gov. Vance in the Mountains.—We have just returned from a trip to the mountain country. We were present and heard Governor Vance both at Hendersonville and Asheville, and we saw and conversed with gentlemen of information and intelligence from nearly every county in the Tenth Congressional District. They all concurred that Gov. Vance was rapidly gaining ground and that Holden was fast losing what few friends he had a few months ago.

Gov. Vance will carry the Mountain District by a large majority.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Fifty-Second N C T, Kirkland's Brigade—Lee's Army, from the 1st to 16th June.

Co A—Wounded: Capt J M Alexander, breast slight; Lt J C Hill, right arm severe; Sgt C F Walter, right leg flesh; privates J H Kezale, breast slight; H D Ross, left foot and shoulder severe; J H Hutts, right shoulder bad.

B—Wounded: Private E Cole, right thigh bad. Missing: Privates James Phillips, Saml Williams.

C—Killed: Private Wich Lasslter. Wounded: Private Geo Harrell left hip bad.

D—Wounded: Corpl J C White, hip.

E—Wounded: Corpl B F Covington, left arm flesh; private W F Sandford, left leg flesh.

F—Killed: M G Parks. Wounded: Private G F Owens, groins bad; T C Milone, left hand slight; J S Foster, left arm and leg slight; Jno Shepherd, left arm slight.

G—Killed: Corpl W E Edwards, J C Tucker. Wounded: Lt John Guttens neck; Sgt L M Pellinger, ankle slight; privates J C Luckey, right knee, slight, Jno Goodson, left hand slight.

H—Killed: W F Abernathy. Wounded: D M Black, right shoulder slight. Missing: Private C O Center.

I—Wounded: Lt S S Lilly, right arm flesh; private Reuben Smith, head serious.

K—Wounded: Private Peter Jones, thigh flesh. Missing: Private A B Walker.

E. J. DeBERRY,
Hospital Steward, 52d N C T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Thirty-Eighth N C T—Lee's army.

RIDLEY'S SHOPS, VA., June 17.

Messrs. Editors: Please publish the following list of casualties of this Reg't in the skirmish at this place on Monday last with the enemy's dismounted cavalry:

Co A. Capt Armstrong comd'g.—Wounded: Private Wm M Hurst, side and arm slight.

B, Capt Robinson.—Wounded: John Thornton, arm slight.

D, Capt Darden.—Wounded: Lt W E Faison, arm fractured.

E, Lt Covington.—Wounded: Privates Jno Thrower, Benj Smith, Elisha Battern—all slight.

F, Capt Deal.—Wounded: Private Lanson Shook, slight.

G, Lt W E Faison, (Co D.)—Wounded: Private S N Hines, severe.

I Lt Blanton.—Wounded: Privates B D Durham, left arm amputated.

Wounded 1 officer and 8 men—9.

D M McINTIRE, Adjt 38th N C T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Company F, 44th N C T, in battle 3d June near Mechanicsville.

Wounded: Corpl R F Hethcock, breast supposed mortally; Allison Pence, through leg; privates Jno Edwards, arm amputated; S W Thompson, shoulder slight.

G. WILCOX MONTGOMERY,
1st Lt comd'g Company.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINE OF BATTLE NEAR WHITE OAK SWAMP, VA., June 16, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Thinking the friends and relatives of Co H, 26th N C Reg't would like to know the casualties in the company, and as nothing of the kind has as yet been published, I herein enclose you a list, including the casualties from 5th May to the present time, with the request that you publish the same:

Killed: Sgt L A Currie, privates Wm P Blue, Chas C Roberts. Wounded: Lt Geo Wilcox, arm and shoulder, severe; Lt J H McGilvary, concussion; Corpl D McDonald, concussion, Danl Bailey, arm severe; Steph W Brewer, arm severe; Malcom Brewer, finger amputated; W T Denson, finger amputated; W J D Dowd, arm severe; D C Ferguson, shoulder; G T Fry, shoulder: Jno B Jordan, wrist severe; A Malone, face; Arch D McCallum, hip severe; Penj Perry, concussion; Joe P Sewell, arm and hip severe; Eli P Sowell, leg amputated; Jordan Tysor, concussion; D P Tyson, arm and toe slight; Jno Williams, arm severe; Joel J Lawhon, arm severe. Missing: Lt Murdo McLeod, Sgt N McIntosh.

We have for duty in the company 20 men and 2 officers.

J. D GILLIAM, Sgt Co H, 26th N C T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, desiring to testify their sympathy with the general sadness occasioned by the death of the Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, D. D., Bishop of Louisiana, directs the following resolutions to be entered on its journals:

Resolved, That we have learned with profound regret the death of this distinguished Prelate, and heartily sympathize with his family and Diocese in their peculiar sorrows.

Resolved, That in this melancholy event, the Church has lost a Bishop to whose energy of purpose, and abundant labors, and rare administrative ability, and faithfulness in his high office, the Churches of the southwest have been largely indebted for their growth and prosperity; and whose genuine manliness, and christian care for his dependents, and simple piety, and devoted churchmanship, have earned our warm affection and admiration.

Resolved, That among the noble men who adorn the walks of public life in the Confederacy, we can point to very few whose purity of life, enlarged views, unselfish patriotism, and earnest following the calls of duty, entitle them to higher honor and a more lasting remembrance.

Resolved, That in the death of Bishop Polk, the whole country has to lament the loss of a zealous advocate and promoter of education in its highest forms of culture and attainments, and to whose efforts in that cause our people had learned to look with confident expectation of its brilliant development and permanent success.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be communicated to the family of the deceased.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HALL OF PINE FOREST LODGE, No. 186, A. Y. M.
May 7th, A. D. 1864, A. L. 5864.

At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held May 7th, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have heard with deep regret of the death of our worthy brother, Lieut. Duncan A Patterson, who gallantly fell at the head of his company at the battle of Plymouth on the 20th of April 1864, thus laying his life on the altar of his country. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we feel deeply our loss, yet we feel that it behooveth us to bow in humble submission to the will of Him who is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind.

Resolved, That while we fondly cherish the memory of his friendship, we truly sympathize with the family and friends of our deceased brother in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we pass not by unheeded this solemn warning, "prepare to meet thy God."

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer, North Carolinian and North Carolina Presbyterian, for publication.

From the Minutes.

NEILL McLEOD,
NEILL McKAY, Jr.,
JOHN McCORMICK, } Com.

JOHN McL. HARRINGTON, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular communication of Grane's Creek Lodge, No. 218, held at their hall May 21st, A. L. 5864, A. D. 1864, the Worshipful Master in a few appropriate remarks stated the loss this Lodge had recently sustained in the death of five of its most worthy members that recently fell in the late battles, to-wit: Lieut John A B Blue, Co H. 46th Reg't, Lieut A A Johnson and Serg't Harry Morrison, Co C. 30th Reg't; Sgt A A Patterson and private John A G Johnson of Co H, 35th Reg't. On motion a committee of three brothers was appointed, to-wit: Isaac H Rowan, John McNeill and Neill W. Shaw, to prepare resolutions expressive of the loss this Lodge had sustained in their death, who submitted the following:

Whereas, we have learned with deep regret of the death of five of our worthy brothers, that it has pleased the Great Architect of the universe to remove from our midst—five of our brothers, thereby weakening the chain by which we are linked together; may we that survive them anticipate our own approaching fate, and be more strongly cemented together in union and friendship; may we live the life of the righteous that our last end may be like his.

Lieut Blue fell leading his men in battle in the Wilderness on the 5th of May. Lieut Jackson received his death wound in the battle near Spottsylvania C H. on the 8th of May; Sgt Morrison fell in the same battle; Sgt Patterson and Private Johnson fell in the battle near Drewry's Bluff on the 18th of May. All at the post of duty.

Resolved, That in the death of these brothers our Lodge has lost five of its most worthy members, and their many virtues will long be remembered by us that survive.

Resolved, As Masons, friends, and as patriots in the great cause in which they offered and sacrificed their lives on the altar of their bleeding country, we respected them while living and now deplore their loss when dead.

Resolved, That we tender to the families and relatives of our deceased brothers our heartfelt sympathy in this the time of their sore bereavement, and pray that He that tempers the winds to the shorn lamb, will suit himself in blessing to each of them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the families of our deceased brothers, and we claim the privilege of mingling our tears with theirs at the common altar of grief.

Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the records of the Lodge, that a copy be sent to the Fayetteville Observer with a request that the Presbyterian and Confederate copy.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

S E JOHNSON, W. M.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died of Chronic Diarrhœa, at Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., on the 22d of Nov. 1863, in the 34th year of his age, private James A Dismukes son of Charles P and Martha B. Dismukes. He volunteered in defence of his country and left his home March 1862, and went as a private in Co. E 44th Reg't N. C. T. He participated in the Battle of Spring Bank in this State. Sometime after that his Reg't was removed to Va., and there he participated in the battle of Bristoe Station where he had his canteen shot to pieces, also his haversack strap shot in two, but never received the slightest wound. When the Reg't was falling back he was unable to march and was carried to the Hospital at Gordonsville and remained there for several days; was then transferred to Richmond where he remained only a few days and then yielded himself up in the hands of his blessed Saviour. James had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church eight years previous to his death, and gave evidence of a truly pious christian. No doubt but he is now basking in the sunshine of eternal deliverance where troubles and trials, sickness and death are never known. In all his letters wrote home he seemed to be enjoying the smiles of his dear Redeemer, and often remarked if we meet no more on earth I believe we will meet in heaven. He leaves parents, six brothers (four in the Confederate service) and six sisters to mourn the loss of an affectionate son and fond Brother and his country one of its bravest soldiers. He was much loved by his comrades in arms. His body, though imprisoned in clay is no longer subject to captivity by a cruel foe. Let us then rejoice in the comforting hope that his Spirit now enjoys unmolested repose in the bosom of God.

A SISTER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Charles W. Gainey, Co F, 24th N C T, was instantly killed near Petersburg, Va, June 18th, 1864, aged 18 years. The deceased volunteered a few months since and by the gentleness and affability of his disposition soon won the love of his associates, while his bravery in battle and prompt discharge of every duty commanded the confidence of both officers and men. He has fallen in a glorious cause. May He who "doeth all things well" apply the balm of consolation to the hearts of the bereaved parents and friends of this gallant youth.

A FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died in the Seabrook Hospital, Richmond, Va, 17th May, 1864, of a wound received in the battle near Bermuda Hundred, Va, on the 20th May, private Arch'd Johnson, member of Co. C, 35th Reg't N C T, aged 26 years.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lines in memory of J. T Watson, who was killed in the memorable battles around Richmond, on the 27th June 1862, and Lt G H Watson, who was killed in the late battle (near Locust Grove, Va.) 6th May, 1864, both belonging to the 20th N. C. Reg't. Co. C:

My brothers are dead—their sparkling eyes
Have lost their lustre now;—
Death, cold and dreadful, passed them by,
And smote their blooming brows.

My brothers, my brothers! how can it be,
That I must give thee up?
To think that I, so far from thee,
Must drink that bitter cup.

My brothers in blooming youth are dead!
No sister by their side
To watch or ease their aching head—
Thus all alone, they died.

My brothers are dead, their loss I mourn;
And sorrow fills my breast—
Their bodies fill an early tomb;
I trust their soul's at rest.

My brothers, though dead, have left a name
To live around their home,
And Southern men shall hear the fame
For many years to come.

But, oh! the time I hope will come,
When we shall meet again—
High up in Heaven—our happy home,
And there, forever reign.

SISTER BETTIE W——.

Fair Bluff, N. C

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A M Campbell from the 5th to the 15th of July to receive the Taxes due on sales for the quarter ending June 30. 1864.

The *few* persons that have failed to pay the Additional Tax on Profits, will take notice that unless they pay immediately, the penalty will be enforced.

R. W HARDIE,
Collector 22d District N. C.

June 22. 43 it1J

TAXES! TAXES!!

I WILL attend at the office of A. M Campbell on the first day of July 1864, to receive the Taxes due on purchases for the year ending June 30, 1864.

The taxes due are for State one half of one per cent. for County one per cent on *all* purchases.

HECTOR McNEILL, Shff.

June 22. 43 it1J

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

ON Tuesday the 28th inst we shall sell at Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, ten Milch COWS and Calves, the property of the late Duncan McNeill.

A. A McKETHAN,
DAVID McNEILL, } Adm'rs

June 18, 1864. 42ts

Notice to the Citizens of Fayetteville.

PERSONS applying to the undersigned for ice for the sick, must invariably bring a certificate of the Practicing Physician that the ice is required for a sick person. Under no other circumstances will it be given.

Ice will not be delivered after sundown.

MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, Major, &c

June 20. 43tf

Headquarters 3d Military District,
DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VA.,
Wilmington, N. C., June 18, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

CITIZENS are hereby notified that in future no permits will be granted to visit the Forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Those desiring to send provisions or clothing to soldiers in this command can have them forwarded with dispatch by sending them to the care of Capt. J. B. Granger, A. Q. M., at this place.

By command of Maj Gen WHITING,
JNO. S FAIRLY, Lt & A. D. C.

43 i6t]

Exchange Notice, No. 10.

RICHMOND, VA., June 6, 1864.

THE following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

SEC 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, previous to the 1st of June 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

SEC 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians who have been captured at any place, and *released on parole* prior to May 7th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices, numbered six, seven and eight.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

43 i6t]

FOR SALE.

COFFEE and SUGAR;
English Mustard;
Mason's Blacking;
Cotton Yarn Nos. 9 and 10, Cedar Falls 4-4 Sheeting;
Extra Family Flour, London Porter;
Green Copperas, Knives and Forks,
Spice and Black Pepper, Ginger, Soda;
Epsom Salts; Brown Windsor Soap;
ALSO—Stone Ware, such as
Churns, Jars, Basons, Pitchers and Mugs.

H. McMILLAN,

June 6, 39-9t

WAR NEWS

Skirmishing in Georgia.—MARIETTA, June 23.—Last evening the enemy attempted to take the works on our extreme left. Hindman's and Stevenson's Divisions drove them back with heavy loss, after 2 hours fierce fighting. We captured 60 prisoners.

MARIETTA, June 24.—The enemy in 3 lines of battle appeared in Hardee's front yesterday. Our troops fell back; they followed until our artillery opened; when they were driven back with much loss and in great confusion. Deserters report their loss on the night in last 2 days is 800, including 2 Generals.

Morgan still in Kentucky.—MOBILE, June 23.—Northern papers report Morgan with 3,000 men at Flemingsburg. He says that Burbridge's dispatches [of a great victory over him] are false. His loss in the fight was only 170. He did not intend to leave Kentucky.

From Gen. Lee's Army.—We learn from private, reliable sources, that on Wednesday a fierce battle raged till nightfall between the forces of Gen. Lee and those of Grant, and that we had succeeded in driving back the yankees from the railroad.

Later and Important.—We have reason to believe that Grant has been whipped by Gen. Lee and is probably on the retreat again. From a gentleman with some opportunity of knowing we learn that we have captured some 2000 prisoners near Petersburg.—*Goldsboro' Jour*, 24th.

The Position in Georgia.—The fourth day of the battle of Kennesaw was fought on Saturday. Early in the day the enemy evinced a disposition to push some important points on our lines. They kept up a heavy cannonade, and at intervals, spirited musketry fighting, especially on the left. They shelled the summit of Kennesaw furiously, and it is reported succeeded in shooting a leg off one of the signal corps. The charges they made on the left of our position against Walker's division were easily repulsed. The casualties on our side were very few. Late in the night the enemy made a furious assault on the same portion of our line, but were driven back. They suffered great loss. These persistent efforts were evidently designed to force a contraction of our lines. This material result was not accomplished. General Johnston, on Sunday morning, had his line withdrawn on the left some two miles toward the base of little Kennesaw, and on the right to the face of the ridge Brush mountain. Our line of battle seems to be now in position where it cannot be farther shortened or retired without a retreat to the banks of the Chattahoochie ensuing. We are strong in the faith that we will give battle in our present position. On Sunday, the fifth day of the battle, the enemy lengthened his line toward the east on our right, and our line was withdrawn materially. Heavy skirmishing continued all day. The enemy shelled furiously and persistently along the entire line during the day, but without any important results occurring. The operations of the yankees are very materially retarded by the heavy rains. They are thus prevented from making successful flank movements and raids.

We look on our present concentrated position as not only one of the most available we have ever had for successful defence, but also as a centre from which to operate, when we choose to hurl our strength and invincible masses on the necessarily attenuated lines of the enemy. The confidence of the enemy seems to be unabated.

Atlanta Intelligencer, 21st

A Yankee Raid.—A gentleman who arrived in this place, *yesterday* morning, from Kinston, gives us the following information which may be generally relied on:

On Monday morning, a force of Yankee cavalry, 250 strong, under Col Ripley, with two pieces of artillery, started out from Newbern, on the Dover road, in the direction of Kinston. On Monday night they encamped at Core Creek, about 13 miles this side of Newbern, where they spent most of Tuesday in building a bridge across the creek; and advanced on Tuesday evening, to Wise's Fork, nine miles below Kinston, where the main force encamped for the night. About 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday morning, they moved forward a small detachment of their force towards Jackson's or Cobb's mills, where they came up with two companies of Folk's cavalry which, after some slight skirmishing, fell back nearly to Kinston, where they were met and reinforced by two batteries from Starr's battalion, after which no farther demonstrations were made by the enemy; but on the contrary they were supposed, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, to be falling back.

That our people may not be unnecessarily annoyed, we are enabled to assure them, on most reliable authority, that the entire Yankee force in that section which includes Newbern and Beaufort, does not exceed six regiments, and not more than 1,800 men of all arms.

Col. Folk proceeded, early yesterday morning, to the reported scene of action. On nearing Cobb's Mill he was some few hundred yards in advance of a body of his cavalry which accompanied him. He and his adjutant were permitted to pass on. but when the body of troops in the rear reached the point where the yankees were in ambush, they were suddenly fired upon and some five of them were killed. Col. Folk and his adjutant were taken prisoners, unhurt.

On the next day Col. Starr with one piece of artillery and a detachment of cavalry gave chase but could not come within range of them, though almost within sight of the flying foe.

Goldsboro' State Journal, 23d.

And still another Raid.—Gen. Baker received information last evening that the yankees are in force in Onslow and were moving on Magnolia. Steps were promptly taken to look after them.

Goldsboro' State Journal, 23d.

We learn from Capt. R. T. Fulghum, of Gen. Baker's staff, that on reaching Kenansville it was found the yankees had fallen back to Jacksonville, and afterwards eastwardly to Huggins' farm. During the trip they committed the usual yankee excesses—stealing, burning houses, bridges, &c. And we almost blush to write, they did more—they captured a company of Col Jackson's cavalry. The yankee force consisted of two regiments (of cavalry we suppose) and two pieces of artillery—*Ib.* 24th.

Escape of Prisoners.—A few days since some twenty odd prisoners, among them some desperate characters, were started from here in charge of Lieut. Culbertson, and a small guard composed of boys from 17 to 18 years of age, members of the Reserve Corps. When about two miles beyond the top of the Blue Ridge, the prisoners suddenly, and in accordance with a preconcerted arrangement, turned upon the guard. A desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued. The guard being simultaneously seized, each one by a prisoner, could not use their guns, except by clubbing them. One of the guard, named Bledsoe, was killed, and one prisoner, name not recollected. Lieut. Culbertson was severely wounded in the head. Several others, guards and prisoners, were injured more or less severely. The prisoners succeeded in getting away, and in carrying off with them most of the guns of the guard. Five of the prisoners refused to have anything to do with the affair, and voluntarily returned with the Lieutenant.

Asheville News, 16th.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1864.

Reports.—The yankee raiders having cut the wires on both the lines from Virginia, that by Danville as well as that by Weldon, we have no late reliable news from Lee's army or from the Valley. The mails also have failed for several days, the latest Virginia papers received being the Petersburg Express and the Lynchburg Republican of the 21st. In the absence of both dispatches and papers, we have any number of reports, the principal of which are: That the secret expedition under Gen. Early was shelling Washington City. That Gen. Morgan had reached Abingdon, Va., with 5,000 prisoners, picked up during his recent operations in Kentucky. That Gen. Lee had turned the right of Grant's army and gotten between him and the Appomattox. And finally, that Mahone's Brigade, of Lee's army, had captured 1600 yankees, two pieces of artillery, and several stands of colors. This last report comes in such a shape as to inspire confidence in its truth. The others are mere reports.

By the Southern telegraph we learn that Johnston maintains his ground, repelling all attacks with heavy loss to the yankees. His position is very strong, and it is said cannot be flanked. Sherman's dispatch of the 18th that Johnston was retreating across the Chattahoochee, and he pursuing, is entirely false, our accounts being as late as the 24th.

Justice to the Soldiers.—A venerable citizen has made a suggestion to us of a measure which we think worthy of earnest consideration. It is, that Congress should give to each soldier a Confederate bond for $500 or $1000, not transferable, but with interest payable semi-annually, principal payable at the end of 20 years.

There are many considerations which favor this idea. In the first place, the soldiers have not been adequately paid, as all admit, and this not for lack of will but only because of the want of means. $500 or $1000 would in some measure atone for this; and posterity can and ought to pay it. In the next place, the game of the demagogues who will be prepared to preach repudiation—that infamous idea—would be effectually blocked. Not a man of them would ever dare to broach such an idea if there were a million or half a million of such bonds in the hands of as many soldiers or their widows and orphan children. Still again, it would do much towards putting an end to desertions. Only those would receive such a bond as continued in the service faithful to the end, or had been disabled in the service, or the representatives of such as had sacrificed their lives in service. To all these it would not only be an annual pension, but would be more—a badge of honor, the highest that a grateful country could bestow upon the achievers of its liberties—its saviors, under God, from a worse than Egyptian bondage. Deserters would be marked by being refused a participation in this benefit.

It is proposed that the bonds should not be transferable, for the purpose of saving the recipients from the clutches of the speculators.

We do not think that any one will object to such an addition to the national debt. The country owes that, and much more, to the brave soldiers. And its independence achieved, the Confederacy will spring forward in such a career of prosperity as will enable it to meet all its obligations, large though they may be.

A Stringent Tax.—The Tax law passed at the late session of Congress contains the following section:

"Sec. 6. That section four, paragraphs one and two, of the act approved February 17, 1864, entitled "An act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," be so amended as to levy an additional tax of thirty per cent. upon the amount of all profits made by selling the articles mentioned in the said paragraphs, between the 17th day of February, 1864, and the first day of July next, which additional tax shall be collected under said act."

For the act of 17th February 1864, see 4th page of the Semi-Weekly Observer.

The effect of this 6th Section is to require, in all, a tax of from forty-five to fifty-five per cent. upon incomes from this source. This last thirty per cent. is understood to have been intended to reach the cases of such dealers as, on the passage of the currency act in February, raised the price of their goods one-third, to meet the tax of a third on the currency, and then refused to receive the currency except with the third off. This was equivalent to an increase of two-thirds on the price of their goods. No one but themselves will regret that Congress has thus retorted upon them for their extortion. But it is a hard measure upon those who neither advanced their prices nor refused the currency at its face. And there are such persons, though perhaps not many of them. They will doubtless pay the tax more cheerfully than those who have already collected it in advance out of their customers.

England and the United States.—The complaint made in the British House of Commons by Lord John Russell, that the Federal government paid no attention to the remonstrances of Lord Lyons against the enlistment of men in Ireland, may prove to be of much importance. The wonder is that England has so long submitted to be insulted by such an open violation of her laws.

The Capture of Plymouth.—The importance of the recovery of Plymouth by our gallant little army under Gen. Hoke, highly as we have estimated it, assumes immensely enlarged proportions if we may believe the statements of the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times, who says that if Plymouth had been successfully defended, Burnside would have landed there, and, joined by Peck, Wessels and Baldy Smith, would have marched upon Richmond from that point, Grant would have moved upon it from the Potomac, and thus, "between the two great armies, Richmond might have fallen."

Funeral of Capt. Roberts.—Yesterday the mortal remains of this gallant soldier and popular gentleman were deposited in the grave here, with military honors and in the presence of a large concourse of citizens.

The body of Captain McEachern arrived here on Saturday and was taken to his home in Robeson county for interment.

Crops and Politics.—A letter from a subscriber in Richmond county says:—

"We are harvesting our early wheat, two weeks later than usual. I do not think an average crop will be made for the land sown, on account of the scab, produced by the heavy rains or wind in May, when the wheat was in bloom. The oat crops never looked better. But little cotton planted, except by the Holdenites.

"The Holden doctrine is at a low ebb, and some of the Holdenites are beginning to cry "war," "we must whip the yanks," "Independence," &c., caused I have no doubt by the status of affairs in Virginia. In our county Holden will get a small vote, considering the influence endeavored to be exerted. In our neighborhood there are but two Holdenites, and they look surly as our day brightens."

Negroes under Yankee Influences.—It is well said by the St. Louis (Missouri) Republican, a yankee paper but not in favor of Lincoln's emancipation policy, that "if the administration had started out with the avowed purpose of securing the extinction of the negro, it could not have done more to secure that end." This is said in reference to a thousand facts "showing the awful mortality which has resulted to the negroes, at Vicksburg and other places, from the idle habits of those who have been seduced from their old masters, and from the inhuman treatment they have received from their new yankee masters. The immediate cause of the Republican's remark was a letter from Port Hudson, Louisiana, May 15th, to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. In that letter it is stated that enough negroes had been enlisted there to make 25 Reg'ts, of 500 men, each, who were placed under command of Gen. Andrews. "But unfortunately, (says the letter,) it was found that the physical qualifications of the negroes were not equal to the hardships of drill and fatigue duty, many of them having in them the seeds of old and surely fatal diseases, brought on by the vicious habits of plantation life, and many others being as yet young and immature in body, and marked by hereditary taints. It is surprising to one unacquainted with the subject to contemplate the terrible rate of mortality, and to learn how many have lung and heart diseases, or are broken down by rheumatic affections, overwork and ill-usage. Thousands died, were discharged for disability, or deserted. The regiments dwindled down from five hundred to two hundred or three hundred."

It is scarcely possible that even the abolitionists themselves can be deceived by this pretence of the negroes dying in consequence of any "seeds of disease," or "vicious habits of plantation life," for if that were so, those seeds, and those habits, would have been developed upon the plantations, not less than in the camps; and yet it is well known that such was not the fact. On the contrary the negroes thrived and increased in a wonderful degree upon those same plantations. These lung and heart diseases and rheumatic affections are manifestly produced by the overwork on fortifications and ill usage of the yankee taskmasters of the negroes. They thrived and increased under the kind care of the old masters and mistresses and the reasonable labor required of them; they die of all sorts of diseases under the neglect and ill usage and hard work of the yankees. This yankee treatment must be horribly cruel, for in six months "thousands died, were discharged for disability, or deserted," reducing the number one-half. Now who ever heard of a Louisiana plantation that lost one-half its slaves in six months, or in six years, or we might almost say in sixty years, by death, or disability, or running away? The inference is irresistible: They die, and become disabled, and desert, simply because of yankee neglect and cruelty. How many have died, may be ascertained from the following extract from the letter.

"To fill up the black regiments in this department alone would require twenty thousand new recruits."

So twenty thousand have died since "the autumn of 1863."

Finding that the negroes won't do for soldiers, what does this yankee writer propose to do to fill their places? To enlist white yankees instead? Not he. Listen:

"The relative mortality of white and black troops seems to indicate that it would be better to let the present black organization die out, and supply their places, if the necessity continued, from the army of foreigners now seeking our shores."

It will not take long for the blacks to "die out," at the rate of one-half in six months. But we suspect that the foreigners will not be so ready to throw themselves into Grant's "slaughter-pen." That operation will probably be confined to those who can be enlisted without their knowledge, after being made drunk.

The writer winds up with the money view of the subject. He reserves his most important argument for the last—he concludes that it does not *pay* to employ negro troops. Hear him:

"Besides this reason there is anothr entering into consideration of the subject, namely, the greater cost of maintaining colored troops. They are undeniably idle, lazy, unproductive and wasteful. The loss by wear and tear, such as the expense of keeping up their uniforms and equipments, of camp and garrison equipage, and all kinds of military stores and property, promises to exceed very greatly the corresponding expenditure for white troops, and it is scarcely a matter for doubt that their services are far less valuable, both in quality and quantity, to the Government."

Truly have the runaway negroes fallen into bad and cruel hands. Their yankee taskmasters have no other regard for them except such as grows out of the profit that can be gotten out of them, either in making or saving money, or in taking places in the ranks, to be shot down by Confederate bullets, instead of the meaner white yankees.

Not Agreed.—The Raleigh Conservative urges Mr. Holden to withdraw, give in his adhesion to Gov. Vance, and do away with the political excitement. We hope he will do no such thing. That would be to "scotch the snake, not kill it." We wish to have done now and forever, with the political aspirations of Mr. W. W. Holden. And if he runs now—and he can't well help doing so—the object will be accomplished; he will be beaten so far out of sight that he will never again be a candidate for Governor. If he were to withdraw now, he would sometime hence set up a claim to be elected because of that act.

Of all the ridiculous pretences that we have ever seen in the course of our experience, the following from Mr. Holden's smaller organ in Raleigh is the climax:

"Wake, Johnston, Granville, Chatham, Harnett, Cumberland and other neighboring counties will all go for Mr. Holden by large majorities.

"The leading Destructives here, all of whom support Gov. Vance, have abandoned all hopes of his election."

We cannot speak for Wake, Johnston, &c.; but the idea that Cumberland is going for Holden by a large majority, is decidedly rich. Why we positively declare that we do not know by name, either of our own knowledge or on the authority of any one else, a single man in this county who avows that he will vote for Holden. We occasionally hear of a man whose neighbors suspect him of such an intention.

The Raleigh Confederate says:—

"The ridiculous game of brag and misrepresentation that Mr. Holden, his organ and friends have resorted to, affords the cleareast evidence that they consider his chance of election a *desperate* one, and that his cause can only be temporarily bolstered up by deceiving the people with an impression of his strength. When they so far depart from truth as to claim that "Wake, Johnston, Granville, Chatham, Harnett, Cumberland and other neighboring counties, will all go for Mr. Holden by large majorities"—and that those who support Gov. Vance here "have abandoned all hope of his election"—even the Holden men themselves must feel and know that such assertions are but the reckless brags of desperate gamesters, who have played their last card, and have to resort to deception and fraud. They themselves know it to be untrue. On the contrary, there is not a county named in the above list that we believe will give a majority for Mr. Holden; and there is not a Vance man anywhere who does not feel perfectly confident of his election. And the first Thursday in August will show that this confidence is not misplaced."

Vaccination.—See the advertisement of Dr. Anderson. Let all avail themselves of the opportunity to have their children and servants vaccinated.

More Inconsistencies of the Standard.—The Standard has of late pretended that Mr. Holden's purpose in desiring a Convention was "to aid the government in obtaining an honorable peace," and not to secede from the Confederacy. We showed on the 2d inst., by quotations from the Standard itself, that this is an afterthought—that his avowed purpose on the 1st of January last was that the people of North Carolina might, through such a Convention, "take their own affairs into their own hands," "rise in their majesty and assert their sovereignty," declaring that North Carolina is "the key-stone of the Confederate arch," and threatening that "if that stone should fall the arch will tumble."

We have just found another evidence that the purpose of Mr. Holden and his associates was *not* what he now pretends that it was. That "key-stone of the arch" article of his appeared on the 1st of Jan'y 1864. We find in the Conservative a Circular letter dated "Salem, Jan'y 4, 1864," and signed by D. H. Herbert, H. Heslen, J. G. Lash, T. A. Wilson, and W. H. Wheeler, to which was appended a printed Memorial, calling upon Gov. Vance to assemble the Legislature for the purpose of calling a Convention. Neither the letter nor the memorial, (nor the 1st of Jan'y article of the Standard,) has a solitary word about peace as the object of the Convention; but, without a word against Lincoln and the yankees, both are full of violent complaints of alleged "encroachments of Congress and the Executive on the sovereignty of the State and the constitutional rights of the citizens," and the Convention was demanded simply and only as a means whereby "North Carolina may be prepared to protect herself against the arbitrary and oppressive measures of the Executive and Congress." On the 19th of February the Standard had a long article in defence of the getters up and signers of these memorials. We think these facts and dates identify Mr. Holden with that Memorial. One of the five signers of the Circular is an avowed reconstructionist, openly opposed to the Confederacy. The others may be so likewise, but we never remember to have heard of any one of them before.

The Standard Editorial, Mr. Holden's avowals in conversation, as certified by Messrs. Hampton and Horton, and this Circular and Memorial, contain the evidences of the real purpose of Mr. Holden in originating this Convention movement. The evidences of the disapprobation of the people, collected by Mr. Holden, have induced him to change his ground, and to pretend now that he was desirous to aid the government in procuring peace. It is altogether incredible that if such had been the object, Mr. Holden and his friends would have omitted to make even the most distant allusion to it. It is an afterthought and a pretence.

Robeson County Roll of Honor.—A friend riding along one of the roads in Robeson county, found the following written advertisement posted up at a Blacksmith shop, where it has remained nearly six months. On inquiry, he learned that Mr. McNeill has not only faithfully performed the promise made to soldiers' families, but has in many other ways contributed to their relief. Truly there is a vast deal of the milk of human kindness left, in spite of grinding extortion and bloody war:—

"NOTICE TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

I will do Blacksmith Work for Soldiers' Families at half price; and to those who are not able to pay that, bring on your work and it shall be done free of charge; and if you have not iron, your plows shall not stop—I will furnish it whether I ever get any thing for it or not. Also wood work done free of charge.

H. McNEILL.

Red Springs, Jan'y 1, 1864.

A True Woman.—A young lady in Mississippi gives very candid and womanly reasons for desiring an end of the war, but only a successful end. Hear what she writes to a kinsman:—

"I am very tired of the war—tired of seeing no men; tired of working so hard. I wove 340 yards of cloth last year and have woven over 100 this year. We make all the clothes we use. But do not think I wish to give up the struggle: no, never. My brother has fallen upon the battle plain, and thousands of brave hearts have given their lives a sacrifice on the altar of Liberty; and I am just as far from giving up and living under Lincoln as any one. I am not willing to live amongst the yankees. I have not seen one of them yet, nor do I wish to see one. They have been in 13 miles of us several times, but none of them came here. I do hope that they will soon be willing to let us alone, for I as firmly believe as I am living that we will gain our independence and be a happy nation."

Typographical Mistakes.—Daily morning papers, put to press between mid-night and day-break, when the proof reader may be presumed to be slightly inclined to nod, as wiser men than they have done, sometimes come out with queer mistakes. We have just opened one, in which we find the following:

"Is there a county in the State in which Mr. Holden can claim a majority? Is there a county which will elect Holdenites, a full ticket to the Legislature? That one which is damned with most confidence is Randolph, and yet even Randolph is uncertain."

We have a slight suspicion that the Editor wrote *claimed* instead of *damned*.

Large Mining Company.—A company has been organized in South Carolina to work a rich mine of lead, iron, gold and silver ores, situated in Cherokee county, N. C. It has been surveyed by an Engineer of the Confederate government, whose report led to the organization of this company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of $75 from Reuben Jones; Mrs. W. B. Wright $50; Mrs. James Vann $20; Wm. Overby $15.

Also from Col. Alex. Elliot 8 hams; Mrs. G. W. Williams 1 bar of fine castile soap, old apparel and linen; R. J. Fennel vinegar, horse radish and linen; Miss Jane Kennedy herbs.

Erratum.—For Ladies of Gulf in last acknowledgment, read "Ladies of Deep River and Bear Creek."

DIED,

Near Springfield, Richmond county, N. C., of protracted illness, on the morning of the 20th inst., Mr. JOHN EASTERLING, in the 78th year of his age.

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 13th inst., Mrs. JANE W. LEAK, wife of James P. Leak, Esq., in the 53d year of her age.

To a disposition of great gentleness and amiability were united the graces of christianity, which shone with steady lustre in every vicissitude of life. Long will her memory be cherished by her sorrowing friends. "But they sorrow not as those who have no hope," being fully assured "that their loss is her eternal gain."—Com.

In Chatham county, N. C., on the 14th inst., after a short but painful illness, at his residence, FRANCIS DORSETT, in the 65th year of his age. He leaves a wife and five children and 17 grand children, with many friends to mourn his loss. Com.

In Robeson county, on the 8th of June, Mrs. CHARITY McDONALD, aged 56 years and 2 months.

For upwards of thirty years Mrs. McDonald was a member of the Presbyterian church, and bore a long and painful illness with christian patience, fortitude and resignation to the Divine will.

She died in the triumph of that precious faith in which she had lived, leaving a husband, a large family of children and many friends to mourn her loss. Com.

In Lumberton, on the 20th inst., MARY AUGUSTA, infant daughter of A. W. Fuller, aged 1 year, 10 months.

Thou hast left us, little Angel,
Thou art gone to be at rest,
Where, with all the joys of Heaven,
Thou wilt be forever blest. Com.

The friends of Col. M. J. McDUFFIE, will be gratified to learn that he has consented to be a candidate to represent the counties of Harnett and Cumberland, in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

June 17. 43-te

THE YANKEE FAILURE AT LYNCHBURG.

A copy of the Lynchburg Republican of the 21st inst. has made its way through, from which we copy the following particulars of the late attempt to take that city:—

Hunter's Defeat.—The enemy have come and gone. With 20,000 men he marched up the hill and then marched down again. Finding it impossible to expel Gen. Breckinridge from the mountain passes of the Blue Ridge, near Waynesboro, Hunter determined upon the bold and hazardous movement of throwing his whole column rapidly up the valley to Buchanan, thence across the mountain to Liberty, and thence down the Virginia and Tennessee railroad to Lynchburg. He cut himself loose from his base of supplies, and communication with his government, and determined to provision his army exclusively upon the rich country through which he passed. At the same time that Hunter was making this bold movement, Sheridan with a large force of cavalry was dispatched from Grant's headquarters to co-operate in the contemplated attack upon Lynchburg. This force was to approach by Charlottesville or the canal, and attack us from the north side, while Hunter was to strike from the south side. This part of the arrangement was completely spoiled by Hampton, who attacked Sheridan near Gordonsville, and defeated and routed him completely. Hunter, therefore, advanced to the attack without the assistance of Sheridan.

No sooner, however, did he feel our lines on Saturday than he discovered that they were defended by something more than militia and hospital rats, and after a day of skirmishing and combat, he concluded that it was the better part of valor to beat an inglorious retreat. This he did as soon as nightfall threw a partial covering over his movements. The retreat was discovered by our forces about 10 o'clock at night, when immediate preparations were made for an active pursuit, which commenced by 12 o'clock. We very much fear that the greater part of Hunter's command will succeed in making their escape.

In any event, however, the failure of the expedition is complete. By occupying this city, Grant hoped to place himself in position to effectually cut off Lee's communications with Richmond and thus compel him to retreat into North Carolina. But instead of accomplishing this, both Hunter and Sheridan have sustained disgraceful and disastrous defeats. Lee's communications remain intact.

The Fight Saturday—Vandalism of the Enemy.—The fight on Saturday was much heavier than our information led us to suppose, and its results greatly more disastrous to the enemy than we stated yesterday. It is now ascertained that their dead alone left on the field numbered about 120, and their wounded who fell into our hands, too badly hurt to be moved, are reported at 150. Gen. Averill stated to a gentleman of entire reliability that their loss was 800 killed, wounded and missing.

Our entire loss on Saturday is semi-officially reported at 9 killed and 17 wounded.

The scene of desolation and ruin in the neighborhood of this city near where the enemy made their line of battle is positively appalling. The people were stripped of everything; fences were torn down, crops trampled up, and every species of vandalism that savages could think of was practiced. Hogs, sheep, cattle and poultry were stolen and carried off and when not needed for food were wantonly slaughtered and left to rot on the ground. Along the entire line of the enemy's march as far as we can learn, the same scenes of plunder and robbery were enacted.

THE PURSUIT OF HUNTER.

Hunter reached Liberty on his retreat Sunday about 2 o'clock, our forces but a short distance behind. His rear guard was overtaken about 2 miles West of Liberty, on the road to Buchanan, and a sharp skirmish ensued in which we are reported to have captured about 100 prisoners.

Last night it was reported, seemingly on good authority, that the column of the enemy retreating on the Fancy Farm road, made a stand near Fancy Farm, seven miles from Liberty, where our forces attacked them early yesterday morning, and at 11 o'clock, when our informant left the neighborhood of the field, all the accounts were highly favorable, and it was stated that we had taken several hundred prisoners and were driving the enemy with the prospect of making important captures.

Virginia Rumors from Goldsboro'.—Goldsboro' June 25.—We learn that the enemy has possession of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad beyond Stony Creek, and is fortifying his position.

Heavy firing was progressing near Petersburg on Tuesday and Wednesday, resulting each day in the triumph of our arms.

The yankees have possession of Burksville, Prince Edward county, Virginia, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, at its junction with the Southside railroad, some fifty miles from Petersburg.

Postscript.—We are gratified to be able to state that in all probability the trains will run through to Petersburg from Weldon to-day—the yankees having left the road and gone in the direction of Dinwiddie Courthouse.

The force of the enemy at Burkville is 8,000 cavalry and infantry.

In the battle near Petersburg on Wednesday Gen. Mahone captured 1600 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery and a number of stands of colors.—*State Jour.*

The force of the enemy which had cut the Petersburg and Weldon Road at Reams' Depot was driven off on Thursday. It is reported and believed that the whole party, numbering sixteen or eighteen hundred, with a battery of artillery, was captured, which would be a "good lick."—*Wil. Journal, 25th.*

The Position in Georgia.—Tuesday, the sixth day of the battle of Kennesaw, discovered the enemy massed in strong force on our left. The movement had been made during the night, but was promptly met by the counter-disposition of our army. Some hours before daylight, the enemy made a furious night assault on Hardee's lines, but were repulsed, and retreated, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. During the day, they attacked our left at several points, charging our lines, and being repulsed, in turn being charged and driven from the temporary advantage they had gained. The loss on both sides was heavy, considering the number of forces engaged.

A large number of our wounded were brought down on the trains since midnight, also quite a number of yankee prisoners, some of whom were badly wounded.

Up to noon on Wednesday we could not learn of any movements of the armies, though the knowing ones on our streets and the wise men who leave the army at convenient times, avow that a general battle will take place.—*Atlanta Intelligencer, 23d.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 27.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon 3 50. Pork 2 50. Lard 3 50 to 4 00
Beef 1 00 to 1 50 cts. per pound, retail
Beeswax 3 00 Butter 4 00 to 5 00.
Cotton 1 75 Coffee 10 00 to 12 50.
Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 30 00 per bunch
Copperas, retail $5. Dried Fruit 1 75 per lb.
Eggs 2 50 per dozen.
Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb
Flour—Last sales Super $150, Family $175.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 12 50 to 15 00 Hay 12 50 Shucks 12 50
Grain—Corn $20 to $22 50 Wheat $30. Rye 25 00 to 30 00. Oats 10 00 Peas 20 00
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 15 00, Sole 14 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00 to $50 00. Apple Brandy 50 00.
Molasses, country made, 30 00 to 35 00.
Soda 5 00, retail.
Nails 3 50 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 15 to $20 per bush; sweet 15 to $18.
Rice 75 to 1 00 Sugar 8 00 to 12 50
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, Outsiders' 2 50 to 3 00.
Salt 25 00 to 30 00 per bushel
Tallow 3 00. Wool 5 00.
Corrected by E. L. Pemberton.

Cumberland and Harnett.

FOR THE COMMONS.

THE friends of Capt JAMES W STRANGE respectfully present the above gentleman's name to the voters of Cumberland and Harnett to represent them in the next General Assembly, as every way qualified, and been in the war almost ever since it commenced, and has been some 15 months at a time from home, and we wish his assent to run his name.

June 24. 1t

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

One Day Later from the North.—Mobile, June 25.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser from Senatobia gives Northern news from the Chicago Times of the 20th inst.

Missouri is said to be swarming with guerillas.

John Morgan occupies Lexington, Ky., and guerillas [occupy] Bardstown.

Gen. Sherman on the 18th reports the rebels [Johnston's army] retreating across the Chattahoochie, he pursuing.

Gen. Smith has left Memphis with 15,000 troops, on a hunt for Forrest.

In the British House of Commons Earl Russell has complained of the non-attention of the U. S. Gov't to Lord Lyons' representations in regard to the recruiting in Ireland.

Cumberland County, N. C., June 25, 1864.

Randal McDaniel, Esq.—Dear Sir: I am requested by many citizens to address this communication to you, and request that you become a candidate to represent the counties of Harnett and Cumberland in the Senate of the next Legislature. If ever our country needed the services of good and true men—men who will sustain our government and uphold the powers that be—NOW IS THAT TIME.

We want no nullifier, no one who is afraid to come out and show his hand and meet the issues fairly and honestly. Believing that you are sound on all issues, and patriotic to a degree unsurpassed, we earnestly request you to become a candidate, and if necessary make sacrifices for the good of your country. Please answer in some public manner at your earliest convenience.

1t FARMER.

The friends of Lieut. JOHN McL. HARRINGTON announce that gentleman as a suitable person to be voted for for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

MANY VOTERS.

April 8. 24*4tpd&ite

The friends of Col. DAVID BETHUNE, Co G, 24t N C T, respectfully recommend him as a suitable candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the ensuing Legislature of N C, from Robeson county Believing him to possess in an eminent degree the qualifications necessary in a faithful efficient Representative, we sincerely hope he will allow his name to be added to the list already announced as candidates from

ROBESON CO.

June 22 43-6tpd

Fellow Citizens and Soldiers of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

THE time approaches when you will be called upon to choose a Senator to represent your District in the next General Assembly of this State. Your generosity at the past election, for which you have my sincere thanks, assigned me to that honorable post of duty. Believing from expressions of regard which I have had the good fortune to enjoy, that there is a willingness on your part to retain me in that position, my name is before you for re-election. Chosen to that high and responsible trust without pledge or promise, I have sought amid all the perils which have and now surround us, to find the truth and be governed by it. This I now promise, assuring you that no act or word of mine shall ever militate against the prosperity, happiness and independence of these Confederate States; but on the other hand all my energies shall be employed in seeking the prosperity of our State, our National independence, and the happiness of our people.

Your obd't serv't, J. W. ELLIS.

Whiteville, N. C., June 7 44* tpd

To the Soldiers from Chatham County, N C., and Fellow-Citizens of said County.

I AM a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the next term I did not expect two years ago to be a candidate again. (But if I made any pledge or promise on the stump that I would not be, I have no recollection of it) But owing to strong solicitations from my friends in the Army and at home I am a candidate There being so many men gone to the Army, it is thought best by a good many for me to continue in office for the next term.

As no doubt I do know more about the business of the office than any new man could know at this time, and the collection of the tax being the important business there is to do at this time, I will endeavor if elected to keep that straight, as I have heretofore tried to do. What I have or have not done to aid and assist soldiers and their families is best known to those that know me best. I want every soldier from Chatham to consider this addressed to himself And I hope to receive a liberal support from our brave soldiers in the army, on whom is depending every thing, by the blessing of God, we hold near and dear, and from my fellow-citizens in the county. The present tax is $4 20 on the poll, and $2 40 on the $100 valuation of land, town property, slaves, notes, &c. The election in the Army the last Thursday in July next.

Most respectfully your humble serv't,

R. B PASCHAL.

Pittsboro', N. C., June 21. 44-3tpd

To the Voters of Sampson County.

SOLICITED by many friends, I take this method of announcing myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Sampson county, and do most respectfully ask that you will cast your suffrages in my favor, at the coming election in August

Being a soldier, and at present unable to get a furlough, I have not the opportunity to visit you, and were it so that I could, the state of our beloved country renders it both selfish and unpatriotic to waste valuable time in a political canvass, when at home, in the field, and in the State, the watchword is "action."

ISAIAH HERRING.

Serg't Co. Sampson Artillery.

June 24. 1tpd

NOTICE.

TAX IN KIND DEPOT, Robeson county, N. C., JUNE 21 1864.

THE Tithe payers will meet me at Lumberton on the 1st day of July 1864, for 10 days, to have their estimates credited Persons must bring in their receipts and get a final receipt for all they have paid on their estimates Persons failing to comply, are liable to have their estimates returned uncredited.

By order Capt McGOWAN, Post Q M 4th Dist., N. C

43t10thJ] B. STANSEL, Q M Agent, C S. A.

CLAIMS

Of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

Wilson, N C, Jun 20, 1864

THE Undersigned has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any; if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such; if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father: if there be neither widow, child, children or father, then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all these then fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship; and in all cases where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order The Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court must certify under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their papers to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they, or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and county in full.

44-1t*3t] JNO. A. STANLY, Commissioner.

Sale of Bonds.—Columbia, June 23.—At the auction sale of the new six per cent. non-taxable bonds yesterday, the prices ranged from 150 to 135, and closed at the last quotation, at which the bulk of the bonds were sold.

The aggregate of the sales was six hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

Dr Deems obtained subscriptions in the town of Asheville for the orphan Endowment Fund to the amount of $25,000. Well done for Buncombe.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

Loss of Life.—The steamboat Berkshire was destroyed on the Hudson river, on the 8th inst., and forty or fifty lives lost.—*N. Y. Herald, 9th.*

Bridges burned.—The yankees in their advance through Bedford burned all the bridges on the Va. & Tenn. railroad.—*Lynchburg Repub., 17th.*

"What is the reason that men never kiss each other, while the women waste a world of kisses on feminine faces?" said the captain to Gussie, the other day, at Normal. Gussie cogitated a minute, and then answered: "Because the men have something better to kiss, and the women havn't." The captain saw it immediately.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

THE candidates for the General Assembly in Cumberland and Harnett counties will address the people of Cumberland at the following times and places:

Carver's Creek at McNeill's sale. Friday July 1st; Black River and Silver Run at McNeill's plantation, Tuesday July 5th. Other appointments may be made hereafter, at the pleasure of the people

June 25. 44-3t

Salt and Cotton Yarn, AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday 28th inst., will be sold at Auction:

100 Bundles Cotton Yarn.
100 Bushels Salt.

For which five dollar Confederate Notes and four per cent. Bonds will be received in payment at *par*.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

June 27 1t

Flat Boat for Sale.

I HAVE a FLAT 93 feet in length, 17 feet beam and 3 feet in the hold, just finished at my landing on the Cape Fear River. She is well built and thoroughly ironed My address is Pleasant Exchange. Bladen county, N. C. THEO. M. SIKES.

June 25. 44-2tpd

Supplies of good Vaccine

Matter being required for our Armies and Hospitals, I will vaccinate the children (white and colored,) of all persons who desire to have the operation performed, if they will engage themselves to preserve the scabs for me.

Children may be sent to the General Hospital (Dr. Fessenden's) or to the Arsenal, at which places I will be in attendance between the hours of 10 A. M and 12 M.—at the Hospital on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and at the Arsenal on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from June 29th to July 17th inclusive. I am provided with pure and reliable virus

W. W. ANDERSON, Surg. C. S. A., Med. Insp'r and Sup't. Vacc'n.

June 25. 44-3t

Hospital Supplies Wanted.

THE undersigned, being an authorized Agent for the purchase of supplies for Hospital No 6, in Fayetteville would be glad if persons having articles of food, &c., to sell, would let him know, at his residence, Gray's Creek, Cumberland county

C. GUTTENBURG.

June 25. 44-4t

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at Lillington on Thursday 30th day of June, for the purpose of collecting the additional 10 per cent. tax on income. Tax payers will take notice that this is the last day that five dollar bills will be received without 33⅓ discount.

C. C. BARBEE, Collector 21st District.

June 24. 1t

OFFICE TITHE AGENTS, Bladen Co. N. C., June 24, 1864.

To Persons paying Tithes, Bladen Co., N. C.

WE, the undersigned will meet the Tax in Kind payers at the different times and places specified in our posted notices in each District to make a final settlement of the Tax in Kind of 1863.

All persons who have receipts will bring them in, so as a regular final receipt will be given.

T. D. LOVE, T. M. SIKES,

43-2t*2t] Q. M. Agents C S A.

A Chance to Invest Confederate Money.

THE undersigned will sell his STORE LOT at Allensville, Person county, N. C., containing 11 acres of Land, with a large Store House, Grocery House, Office and two Log Houses all nearly new, nicely painted, in 60 yards of a Church, in a healthy section of country. There is a tract of land adjoining which can be bought, a good stand for a store and location for a Doctor. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to come and see, or address me at Allensville, Person county, N. C.

WM. H. ROYSTER, Agent.

June 18. 44*9tpd

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER NAVY CO., GENERAL AGENT'S OFFICE. Franklinton, N. C., June 20, 1864.

AS GENERAL Agent of the above Company I wish to call the attention of all enterprising and patriotic men of this State to this all-important enterprize This Company has now a capital of over one million of dollars subscribed, and nearly all paid in. Great efforts are being made to secure vessels Our books may not remain open long, but while they are open here is a glorious chance for a good and lasting investment The agent is instructed to take bonds at their face in payment of stock, of all denominations except 4 per cent bonds; they will be taken at 33⅓ per cent. discount, with the promise to place to the credit of the party paying them in any amount this Company may sell them for over the 66⅔ per cent. allowed

Cotton and Tobacco will be taken in payment of stock, at the right price, according to quality. Any one wishing to take stock in this Company can do so by addressing me as above.

I will also take pleasure in giving all *information* to parties wishing to take stock

Rev. WILLIAMSON HARRISS, General Agent.

June 25. [w. j.] 44-10t

Wagons for Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder at Shoe Heel Depot, W. C. & R. R. R., on Saturday the 2d day of July next, at 12 o'clock, three WAGONS, GEAR, an extra pair of WHEELS, and a large lot of OLD IRON Terms at sale. C. BLACK & CO.

June 21 1tpd

Ambrotype Likenesses.

I AM now prepared with suitable chemicals to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES of small children at Vanorsdell's Gallery on Hay street, opposite Marble Yard. Other likenesses taken as usual.

T. J. WILSON.

June 22. 43-4tpd

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the

Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,

suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy. GEO. BRANDT.

Fayetteville, May 4 29tf

WANTED, for the Hospital at Fort Fisher.

POULTRY, Chickens, Butter and other delicacies for the sick Soldiers at this Hospital. Persons having these articles can obtain the market price on application to the subscriber at his old stand or at Mr. J. W. Powers's on Hay Street.

R. E. HEIDE, Gen'l Ag't.

Aug. 25. 53-tf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 13, 1862

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From the Petersburg Express, 17th.

Our people were aroused yesterday morning by the heavy booming of cannon in the direction of Jordan's Farm This is on the City Point road, not far from the river. The cannonading continued for about one hour, and was incessant. With the exception of a few casualties it amounted to nothing—neither side gaining any advantage. Heavy skirmishing was kept up during the day, and scarcely a moment elapsed without the report of heavy guns falling upon the ear.

Yesterday afternoon a furious assault was made upon Gen. Hoke's front, whose Division occupied a position facing batteries from 9 to 12 inclusive, and constituting a most important situation. The enemy came up in three lines of battle, and made three charges, but were each time repulsed by a heavy fire which blazed from along our lines, and sent the vandals back in confusion Our men occupied entrenchments, which had been hastily thrown up during Wednesday night.

On our right, in the vicinity of Col. Avery's farm, there was heavy firing during the greater portion of the day, but late in the afternoon it became quite severe, the enemy attempting to carry our works by assault. This portion of the lines was occupied in the morning chiefly by our militia forces. The enemy having succeeded in moving two or three batteries in that direction, commenced to shell our men furiously, and the missiles burst immediately among them. Gallantly they stood their ground until our batteries could be placed in position, so as to silence the enemy's fire, which they effectually did. Two of our citizens were killed, and a few slightly wounded.

As soon as regular troops could be brought up and placed in position, the militia were relieved, and Gen'l Bushrod Johnson's division occupied the breastworks, along with the Macon (Georgia) Light Artillery, and other batteries. Here the work grew quite hot as the day advanced, the enemy having massed certainly two divisions in our front. Late in the afternoon, a charge was made, but the enemy were most handsomely repulsed, chiefly by the 64th Ga., and Col. W. J. Clarke's 24th North Carolina regiment, of General Matt Ransom's brigade. In the last charge, the enemy came within 100 yards of our fortifications, but the fire was so terrific that they halted, broke ranks and retired in great confusion, seeking shelter in a ravine about 100 yards from our lines. Here a large portion of a yankee brigade, being exposed to an enfilading artillery fire from our guns, and not daring to show their heads, for fear of being toppled over by our musketeers, surrendered to the 64th Georgia regiment, Capt. Pritchard commanding. These prisoners numbered over 400, rank and file, and constituted the greater portion of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Hancock's Second Army Corps They say they were fearfully cut up, losing a great many officers and men. Gen. Barlow, of New York city, commanding Division, was borne from the field supposed to be mortally wounded. Several commissioned officers were captured, but none of higher rank than Lt. Colonel.

The terrific fire of cannon and musketry, which startled our citizens last evening about half past seven, and was continued for an hour or more, without cessation, was caused, we hear, by an effort on the part of the Confederates to recapture Battery Number Five, which we were informed at a late hour last night, had been entirely successful. The enemy were driven at the point of the bayonet, our men entering the works with a yell which scattered the blue coats like chaff before the wind. This is a most important position, as it commands the high hill at Friend's Farm, on the City Point road. It was this position which the enemy charged and captured from us at a late hour Wednesday evening.

We understand that the operations of yesterday were exceedingly satisfactory to our commanding general. The enemy felt our lines from the river around to Battery 10, the Baxter road, but gained no advantages. On the contrary he lost many in killed and wounded, and a large number of prisoners. We inflicted severe loss on the enemy yesterday, but shall be much better prepared for him to-day.

From the Petersburg Express, 18th inst.

Yesterday's operations were again inaugurated by heavy firing, and this time, the roar of the cannon and the rattle of musketry, came from both sides of the river. In Chesterfield, the enemy had presumed upon a temporary evacuation of our breastworks, on Thursday, to move up towards the railroad, but yesterday morning early Kershaw and Pickett opened briskly, and soon drove him back to his original position, and reoccupied all our old lines.

In Prince George, the enemy showed his same hankering for the position known as Battery No. 16 and vicinity, which covers the Baxter road. About 3½ o'clock, A. M, he appeared in great force, and by creeping stealthily through the thick undergrowth, got within 20 or 30 yards of our breastworks, before he was discovered. In four lines of battle they rushed forward, and finding our men somewhat unprepared, leaped over the breastworks, and demanded a surrender. On they poured, but our men gave them battle, and a desperate hand to hand fight ensued. A small gap having been left on the right, a large number of the enemy quickly availed themselves of this advantage, and our men finding themselves flanked, retreated in some disorder. Gen. Bushrod Johnson's old Brigade sustained the chief force of this assault, and lost more heavily than any other. The entire loss, however, we hear, from all causes, killed, wounded and missing, will not aggregate over 100. A portion of our lines in this vicinity was held by the 26th Virginia, Wise's Brigade, but the attack here was handsomely repulsed. Our men fell back to a second line of works, but a short distance in rear of the first, which had been hastily constructed.

In this assault, we regret to hear that the battery of the Macon (Ga.) Light Artillery was captured. It consisted of 4 12 pounder Napoleon Howitzers.

Along other portions of the lines there was heavy skirmishing yesterday and occasional cannonading, until 3 P. M, when an effort was made to carry Battery No. 17, in close proximity to 16, and all important to a successful occupation of the Baxter Road. The enemy approached in three lines of battle, but met with such determined opposition, that after two or three attempts, they abandoned the effort.

At 4 o'clock, the enemy charged our works on the hill near New Market Race Course; but were signally repulsed, leaving many dead and wounded in our front.

There was now quite a cessation of hostilities, until six o'clock, when heavy cannonading again commenced, the reverberations of the guns roaring through the city, and jarring the windows of every house. As night approached, the cannon firing grew more incessant, and the rattle of musketry, which was continuous, was distinctly audible. The fight commenced on our right near Batteries 17, 18, 19 and 20, at Col. Avery's farm, but gradually extended around to our extreme left, and by dark, the engagement was general along the whole line, a distance of about five miles.

For a half hour the battle raged and roared, and during this time, from the nearness of the sound, many became impressed with the idea that the invaders of our soil were getting the advantage of our troops, but all of a sudden there was one universal blaze of musketry along the entire length of our line, and then fell upon the ears of the listening multitude, a shout from the throats of our brave boys, which none were slow to interpret. It was the shout of victory—a glad and welcome sound to the fathers and mothers and daughters of this city. Couriers soon arrived, announcing the glad tidings that we had repulsed the enemy along the entire line, and occupied the lines which we held at early dawn yesterday.

We have been unable to obtain any details, or very little reliable intelligence, but parties who participated, inform us that Hoke's Division stood like a wall of adamant, never receding an inch from their position. In front of their breastworks all accounts agree that the slaughter of the enemy was fearful, and an ordnance officer who came in for ammunition, informs us, that he has been present at all the great battles of Lee's army, but that he has never witnessed greater mortality in the ranks of the enemy.

On the right, occupied by a portion of Bushrod Johnson's Division, we hear that the enemy came up in seven lines of battle, and so great was the pressure of overwhelming numbers, that there was a temporary wavering among our men, who upon the first shock gave way. They were soon rallied, however, our lines restored, and the enemy made to pay fearfully for their temporary success.

We understand that we took many prisoners, but the exact number cannot be ascertained.

From the Petersburg Express, 20th inst.

All the indications from the front point to a great battle—which cannot be delayed much longer. That it will be one of the most important and probably decisive battles of the war may be readily imagined, since Grant is fighting now for what he considers the key to Richmond, and our noble army for its very existence and the safety of the Republic. The lines of both armies now confronting each other almost within full view of this devoted city, have been contracted, and are so closely drawn to each other that the slightest movement may bring on a general engagement.

Early yesterday morning, it was apparent that Grant was massing his troops on our left, and this appearance later in the day gave place to certainty. He intends to hurl his strength against that portion of our lines, and by force of overwhelming numbers, break through and overpower our troops. He has tried this experiment in Spottsylvania, at Cold Harbor and elsewhere, to his cost, and he may be as signally repulsed here. He has no room to manœuvre his vast army—all of which it is believed is now in front of Petersburg—and must fight at once or retire. That he will fight, his movements yesterday leave no room to doubt.

The enemy's forces who lately occupied the Bermuda Hundred Peninsula, or have been recently landed there, have been transferred to the Southside of the Appomattox This was done on Saturday night and yesterday morning, and with his army complete, Grant now confidently confronts us.

The enemy made several fierce and determined assaults on our lines, at points extending from our right to our left, on Saturday, all of which were handsomely and signally repulsed. In each instance, his forces were advanced against our breastworks in columns of from 4 to 6 deep, but were met with such steadiness and severity of fire from our batteries and infantry, that before reaching the goal of their ambition, they were compelled to fly precipitately and in great confusion.

From all sources our information is that the enemy's loss in these assaults was very severe. They advanced across fields—some of them several hundred yards in width, in which they were fully exposed to the play of our artillery, which was beautifully and most accurately served, and to the fire of our infantry, which is now rendered ever sure. The yankee loss was very heavy; their slain strew the fields from side to side, and the nearer our breastworks the assaulting columns came, the thicker the bodies lie. Within the last few days the army of Gen. Grant has been depleted by many thousands—how many, no body but himself and his secretive government will ever know.

On the contrary, our losses have been extremely light. It is the remark of both officers and men, that so little loss of life and so few wounded were never before known in such a series of engagements. Our hospitals testify abundantly to the truth of this assertion.

Operations yesterday were confined mainly to heavy skirmishing, picket firing, and sharpshooting. As on Saturday the enemy attempted once or twice to force our lines on Taylor's farm, but was harshly repulsed. Taylor's farm is near the right of our lines.

The yankee line of battle now extends from the Jeruselem Plank Road all around our former breastworks to the Appomatox river—their left resting at or near Mr. Timothy Rives' late residence on the above road. On their extreme right, near battery No. 1, they have placed a formidable gun in position, from which they have been throwing shells over in Chesterfield, and towards this city.

On Saturday and yesterday there was heavy skirmishing in Chesterfield county, in which the enemy was considerably worsted. Over there everything is working to the very best advantage.

The spirit of our army was never better. It is exuberant and confident, and calmly awaits the issue, which all believe is so soon to be presented.

LATER—PRESS DISPATCHES.

PETERSBURG, June 20.—Since yesterday nothing of great interest has transpired. To-day there has been some cannonading and also some slight skirmishing. To-day, Grant's lines reach from James river across the Appomattox to within two miles of the Weldon Railroad. The enemy at this writing seem to be moving towards the Weldon Railroad. Our General will doubtless be prepared for them.

PETERSBURG, June 21.—To-day has been unmarked by any event of special interest—some little cannonading and desultory skirmishing, and a few shells thrown into the city. The enemy is strongly fortified in lines reaching from James river across the Appomattox by Jordan's farm to the Jerusalem Plank Road, a distance of seven miles. Grant's purpose is not developed. He is supposed, however, to be meditating another of his grand raids.

Our loss in all the fights of last week for the possession of this place is not over 1,000 killed and wounded. That of the enemy is computed at from 5 to 6,000.

The enemy is reported crossing more troops from the north to the south side of the Appomattox this evening.

The Operations Around Lynchburg.—Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock Crook and Averill's forces reached a position four miles from the city on the left of our lines, where a considerable skirmish occurred with our cavalry under Gen. Imboden. We lost some 8 or 10 wounded and about 20 missing, supposed to have been captured. The Yankees were promptly checked by our infantry and retired to their original line beyond the Church.

Saturday morning the enemy advanced in two lines of battle to capture our outer entrenchments on the left of the turnpike, but were repulsed. Again they were rallied to the charge and were again driven back with considerable loss. 40 of their killed were left on the field and some 20 prisoners were taken. Including the killed and captured their loss was at least 250, possibly 300. Our loss during the entire day on this part of the line was 5 killed and 20 wounded. On the entire line it was ascertained Saturday night that the enemy's loss was 75 killed. At nightfall our line was about one fourth of a mile in advance of our original position, the enemy resisting the advance only by feeble cannonading.

About 12 o'clock, the enemy on our extreme right centre opened heavily with artillery, but after a fierce duel of two hours' duration, the enemy's guns were silenced and driven from the field. This fighting was on what is known as the "Forrest road," about 2½ miles from town. Our friends at a distance may rest assured that Lynchburg is as safe now as it would be were there not a Yankee within a thousand miles of the city.

During the artillery duel on the Forrest road Saturday, several of the enemy's shells fell within the suburbs of the city, but did not explode. These strangers caused a general stampede in the localities they favored with their presence.

Lynchburg Republican, 20th inst.

The late Cavalry Victories over Sheridan.—Sheridan's force consisted of Gregg's and Wilson's divisions, (six brigades) numbering between 9,000 and 10,000 men, with 24 pieces of artillery. The enemy marched through Caroline county, over the Orange Spring road, from Polecat station on the Fredericksburg railroad.

On Sunday, the 11th instant, skirmishing commenced 2 miles this side of Trevillian's, a station on the Central road, 67 miles from Richmond. Fitz Lee attacked them in the flank, this side of Louisa C. H., while Hampton engaged them in front, immediately on the railroad. The fight commenced about 10 o'clock A. M. At noon the enemy succeeded in throwing 1500 men by Mechanicsville, a small place near Trevillian's, capturing our wagon train, all the led horses and a number of prisoners. Rosser's brigade, which was stationed on the Gordonsville road, was immediately ordered to the rescue of the train, and succeeded in recapturing *all* the horses and wagons, *all* the prisoners, besides capturing 250 of the enemy. Gen. Fitz Lee captured 150 prisoners, Gen. Custar's headquarters and 8 pieces of artillery.

On Sunday, the 12th inst., Gen Hampton and Fitz Lee having united their divisions, the fighting again commenced, lasting from noon until 9 o'clock at night. The enemy charged our hastily constructed breastworks three times and were as often repulsed with heavy loss. We drove them from the field, and held possession of it. At midnight, the enemy commenced retreating in the same direction they had advanced, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands On Sunday night we had 517 prisoners, and their estimated loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 1,500. Our informant counted 150 dead yankees on the field.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

West Virginia not a State.—In the United States Circuit Court, now in session at Nashville, Judge Catron presiding, an attorney, on Tuesday last, read a declaration wherein certain parties declared themselves to be citizens of the State of West Virginia, and certain other parties citizens of Tennessee. Judge Catron interrupted the reading of the declaration, and directed the attorney to strike out the word "West," so as to have the name of the State of Virginia He added, as his reason for so doing, that he knew no such State as "West Virginia."

An amusing incident—One of the train hands on the Western & Atlantic railroad—whose mother was, by the late advance of Sherman's forces on the line of the Road, thrown into the enemy's lines—attempted and succeeded in paying the old lady a visit, but on his return, in passing warily through the woods, he, at some distance before him, discovered a stalwart yankee with musket in hand, who at once hailed him. Not understanding what the yankee said, and not being armed to defend himself from so formidable a foe, he "made tracks"—that is, run from the yankee as fast as his legs could carry him But yankee was not to be outdone; he, too, ran pursuing our train-hand, shouting at the top of his voice for him to stop—but "nary stop" did our flying friend make, until "*yank*" had fairly run him down. (These *yanks* can run much faster than our boys.) Terrified, he begged for his life. But what was his surprise, when the yankee told him to take his musket, and lead him, as a deserter, into the Confederate lines—that he was tired of the war, and wished to surrender to the rebels. He was therefore, marched into our lines at Big Shanty, where, while "train-hand" was proudly narrating in the parlor of the hotel there, the gallant feat he had performed in bringing in the deserting prisoner, "*yank*" was amusing a number of persons in front of the house, with *his* account of the capture and surrender, which caused no little merriment at the expense of our adventurous train-hand, who is still, we are told, not a little sore at his singular adventure, though perhaps pleased at not being a prisoner himself.—*Atlanta Intell.*

I am a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Chatham county at the election in August next.

W. G. ALBRIGHT

Siamon Grove, May 12 34*te

We are authorized to announce private ARCHIBALD A. McMILLAN, Co. A, 5th N. C Cavalry, a candidate to represent Robeson County in the House of Commons of our next Legislature in N. C. He is for Southern Independence, and Zeb. B. Vance for Governor

May 10, 1864. 31-*tepd

SITUATION WANTED,

A Licensed Baptist Minister, who has had eight years experience in teaching, desires to secure a permanent situation as Teacher of a good Private or Select School, as Principal of an Academy, or as President of a Female College. Testimonials of the highest character furnished on application Address,

W. S. McDIARMID, Montrose, N. C

May 10. 31-*9tpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at June Term 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John A McKeithan, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment to him, and those having claims against said Estate must present them for payment within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ARCH'D A. McKEITHAN, Ex'r.

June 7. 40*3tpd

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY—In Equity.

George Duren and others vs Jesse Duren and others. Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing upon the Affidavit of Geo. Duren, one of the Plaintiffs, that Jesse Duren, Jonathan Duren, Wiley Duren, Abram Duren, Elizabeth Wimberly, Susannah Lemmon, Alexander Wimberly, Felix Wimberly, Joel Wimberly, Robert Wimberly, Andrew J Wimberly, and Stacy A. Wimberly, Defendants in the above case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for said Defendants, in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the 2d Monday in September next, at the Court House in Wadesboro', and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness at office in Wadesboro', 18th May 1864.

34*6t J. K. MARGRAVE, C. & M. E.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer, 17th inst.

Yesterday (Wednesday) was the first day of the battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

At an early hour in the day it was evident that the enemy would make a bold effort to advance their lines and secure certain points which would aid them very materially in their offensive movements. They cannonaded our entire line, feeling persistently for our positions, but did not elicit much attention from our batteries until about noon, when heavy explosions from their lines drew heavy and effective responses from several of our batteries. The yankees poured down their masses in large numbers on our centre and right, and steadily advanced their lines of battle on our left. Very soon, about one o'clock, they threw forward strong lines of skirmishers, under cover of their heavy batteries, and succeeded in taking a fine position in their earthworks, on the road to Big Shanty At the same time they sent a heavy line on our right, crossing Noonday creek, and advancing in long battle line against the right of our centre. The efforts of the enemy led to heavy picket firing and artillery dueling. Shells flew thick and fast along the line from the railroad to our extreme right.

From noon until dark a heavy skirmish ensued between Bates' line and the enemy in large force. The enemy charged his lines in the woods, and were steadily repulsed Far off to the left Hardee's corps was heavily engaged, though mostly with heavy artillery on both sides. About six o'clock Bates' division, after fighting very gallantly nearly all day, was moved to the left of Pine mountain. About the same time the enemy advanced four strong lines of battle on Lost mountain, and occupied it some time before sunset. Our troops fell back to our line south of Lost mountain, by which we secure the gaps for which the enemy fought so fiercely at New Hope Church.

From four to five o'clock the enemy deployed strong bodies of skirmishers to operate on our centre, and in a few minutes they drove our men from the rail pens on our centre along the road to Big Shanty, and so soon as they occupied them, they commenced a rapid fire that made the new position of our picket lines very warm places to hold But the yankees did not advance any further on this point.

At sunset the enemy occupied a position very close to our lines, and much farther advanced along nearly our entire front than they were in the morning. They could not have done so had we seen fit to prevent it.

A large open clearing now intervenes between the lines of the armies. Our batteries have not exposed their position yet. We have tremendous fortifications, and only are anxious to have the enemy charge them

The casualties on our side have been few in comparison, so far as I could learn. The yankees lost heavily.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer, 18th inst.

The second day of the battle of Kennesaw opened with heavy cannonading far off to the left. By the early light of morning it was discovered that the enemy had made a number of strong rifle pits during the night, along a large portion of their lines. Numbers of them were advanced from one hundred yards to a half mile or more, at different points At earliest dawn sharpshooting commenced and was kept up heavily during the entire day. The yankees advanced their entrenchments under our fire and gained perhaps half a mile on one portion of our centre. Their batteries fired very heavily on our front, where it is posted on either side of the roadway to Big Shanty, but did not draw our fire until about four or five o'clock in the evening, when Garrety's battery answered with several effective shots on three of their guns.

On the right of Hardee's corps, we could not learn in front of what division, the yankees erected two batteries, one of ten guns, the other of six. A wide strip of woods intervened between the two large openings they control. During the forenoon they strengthened the positions with strong earthworks, and by throwing forward large bodies of sharp shooters. These skirmished an hour or more, but did not secure our position They then withdrew to some gulleys in the field, and their batteries fired over them, shelling the woods with great rapidity and effect. Far off to the left a portion of Hardee's line was engaged, apparently very heavily, during the greater part of the afternoon. We could not learn the results, though we learned late last night that his lines were withdrawn. Gradually the armies thus are falling into positions which are most properly adapted for battle. We are straightening our front by retiring our lines, and all the moves hitherto made are only preliminaries to the great conflict that will culminate in disaster to one of the confronting armies.

A collision seems inevitable before the end of the week.

The cheerful buoyancy of the men is unsurpassed. The utmost confidence exists in our capacity to resist the enemy at all points. A number of chaplains are on the field, and they report that the religious spirit of the army is extraordinary. We noticed a large number of the men engaged in devotional exercises during yesterday evening, along various portions of the line—a scene that took us back to the Crusades.

The friends of Capt. W. J. LONG, Co. C, 31st N. C. Reg't, will support him for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election on the first Thursday in August next.

Capt. Long was one of that numerous class who was opposed to the war up to the Lincoln proclamation; was one of the last to break up the old Government, and among the first who stepped forward to defend the new. Is now and has been in the army from the commencement

MANY VOTERS OF HARNETT.

May 7 30*13tpd

To the Voters of Chatham County, and my Fellow-Citizens of the Army.

HAVING received many solicitations from my friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina

My principles and views are well known to my personal friends I am in favor of laying plans, making proposals and offering propositions for peace as long as it is consistent with our honor to obtain an honorable peace I want an honorable, a just, and an everlasting peace, as firm as the eternal hills and as solid as the ancient tombs of Asia I want a through ticket for peace on the express double quick time If you elect me as one of your Representatives my voice shall be heard in the Legislative Halls in pleading for peace I shall vote for the man for Governor that I believe is the strongest for an honorable peace and for State rights And that is all that I ask of you, vote for the men that you believe will make the greatest effort for peace.

Respectfully, your obd't ser'vt,

J. C. KIRKMAN

June 14 42-*5tpd

At the request of many friends, both in the Army and at home, I announce myself a candidate to represent Moore county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will do my utmost to promote the honor and interest of my constituency of North Carolina and of the Confederacy.

JAMES C. DAVIS.

June 10 1864. 40:E

Morton's Store, N. C., June 8, 1864.

DEAR SIRS:—Please announce my name in your paper as a candidate to represent Alamance county, N. C, in our next Legislature. I am for Gov. Z. B. Vance for Governor against W. W. Holden—and for independence against reconstruction; for peace on honorable terms through a constitutional way, and for fighting until this is accomplished; for supporting and strengthening the arm of the Government and encouraging our soldiers in the field, &c.

40-3t] R. R. MORTON.

Death of Col. C. M. Avery.—We have just learned of the death of Col. C. M. Avery, of the 33d regiment, N. C. Troops, and deeply regret to make the announcement. He was wounded on the 5th of May, at the battle of the Wilderness, and so severely that he could not be removed to his home and kindred, and death has at length found him on the soil of the gallant State of Virginia, which, as a portion of our glorious, but struggling Confederacy, he has died to defend. Col. Avery was captured at the battle of Newbern, and after remaining a short time in yankee prisons he returned and joined his command, which he ably and successfully commanded on many a hard fought field. It was his misfortune to be wounded more than once, we think, before he received the fatal one of which he died. He was one of five brothers, four of whom have been in the army since its earliest commencement. He will be long mourned by his kindred and friends: and his country cannot soon ignore his services. His military career, brief though it was, entitles him to be reckoned among the worthiest victims in the great hecatomb of patriots which bled on the altar of Liberty.—*Goldsboro State Journal, 21st.*

Death of John Burgwyn, Esq.—We record with unaffected sorrow, the death of Mr. Burgwyn, which occurred in this city on Saturday last, about 8 o'clock, a. m. Mr. Burgwyn was in his 82d year, a native of England—descended of a family of high respectability, some of whose members fill important posts in the English Government. For many years he has been a citizen of North Carolina As early as the war of 1812, he was a resident of the Cape Fear—a planter of that district, and a leading and enterprising merchant of Wilmington. Subsequently he removed to Newbern, and became an associate in that distinguished circle which made Newbern famous for its refined and elegant hospitality. Mr. Burgwyn has been well represented in the service during this war. Gen. George B. Anderson, Capt. Walker Anderson and Capt. Geo. B. Johnston, all of whom have been martyrs to the cause, were his grand nephews. Of three grandsons, one, Col. Harry Burgwyn, has fallen with distinguished honor. Another, on the staff of Gen. Clingman, has but lately been wounded while gallantly leading a regiment to the charge; and the third, a son of his eldest daughter, is a youthful soldier now serving in the ranks. In the last conversation which the writer ever had with the deceased, he spoke of this record with manifest and patriotic pride. After the attainment of a good old age, he has gone to his rest.

Raleigh Confederate, 20th.

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 20.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I send you a list of the casualties in Co. B, 56th Reg't, in the late engagements around Petersburg:

Killed: Capt Frank N Roberts. Wounded: Sgt L H Hurst, left thigh; Corpl Holmes, hand; privates Henry Usry right arm; Ollin Jackson, left arm, since amputated; Calvin Culbreth, left hand; B C Johnson, left hip; Joel Hudson, mortally, left in hands of enemy; B F Kendrick, nose slight; E T Gardner, left shoulder slight; Joel Barefoot, right hip slight; Dan'l Vann, neck slight. Missing: W L Brown, Wm Bowden, John D Blizzard, L S Tart, Farney Wood.

All the slightly wounded are still on duty. The company is now destitute of officers, having only one Lieutenant temporarily commanding.

Most of the above casualties occurred on the night of the 17th while charging the enemy out of our works which they had taken from a Virginia Brigade that evening The 24th, 35th, 25th and 56th was engaged in the charge and succeeded in driving the enemy out of two lines of works.

The company greatly deplores the loss of their Captain. He was highly esteemed by the Reg't and greatly beloved by all.

Very respectfully,

M. CAGLE,
1st Sgt Co B, 56th N C T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINE OF BATTLE, 8th N C Reg't,
Near Petersburg, Va, June 17.

Messrs Editors: Please publish for the information of the friends and relatives of the members of my company, the following list of casualties in the Battle of Cold Harbor, on the 31st May and 1st June:

Wounded: Thos Bedsole, hand slight; John Knight, leg severe; N A McNeill, little finger shot off. Missing: Lt D J Baker, Sgts W B Ham, E A Hendrix and W J Parrish, Corpls J A Deal, W R Pattishall and James Breese, privates C Andrews, B W Branch, W S Calder, Geo Cox, W H Deal, J W Deane, Jno Dorman, D J Faircloth, B Faircloth, S Faircloth, Jno Fields, H Gale, A Giles, Wm Giles, J J Gilmore, J R Gunter, R Jenkins, J R Jones, J B McLeod, J E McLeod, M S McLeod P McMillan, M V Morris, Thos Morris, Jno Patterson Z G Pattishall, H M Rayner.

I sent a list sometime since but have not seen it make it appearance—[Not received.]

Respectfully, yours L. R BREECE,
Capt Co E, 8th N C Reg't.

Casualties in the 61st N C T, Clingman's Brigade, at Cold Harbor on the 12th, and around Petersburg on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th inst., Col Jos D Radcliff, commanding:

Field and Staff—Wounded: Lt Col W S Devane, shoulder, severely.

A, Capt Jas H Robinson.—Killed: S T Carroll and J J Knowles. Wounded: Capt Jas H Robinson, shoulder, slightly; Sgt Jas J McCalop, arm, severely; Corp C C Newton, hand, severely.

B, Capt Wm M Stevenson.—Killed: Wm A Manning. Wounded: Sgt Henry H Hill, head, mortally; Sgt Jas T Respass, Thos Edwards, L D Manning, very slightly; Jacob Windley, severely.

C, Capt Edward Mallett—Wounded: Saml Koonce, severely; Jos Paschal, slightly; Theo Phillips, arm severely.

D, Capt N A Ramsay—Killed: J W Love Wounded: Sgt E B Ramsay, breast, severely; Sgt A H Perry, face, slightly; Love Crutchfield, neck, very slightly; Oliver Whitehead, elbow, severely. Missing: James Thomas, Stephen Thrower and Jas A Riddle

E, Capt W S Boyd—Killed: Jno J Howard and Isaac Brand. Wounded: Sgt Franklin P Dail, Perry Blizzard, Henry E Deaver, Thos Hughes, Wm H Hines, Bright Harper, Sherwood Jernigan, Jno L Malpass, Jno H Skeen, Chas Stock

F, Capt W A Darden.—Killed: J T Garriss. Wounded: Gray Webb. Captured: Sgt Geo B Owen Jas Raff and Stephen Rogers

G, Capt L L Keith—Wounded: Sgt J F E Hodges. Missing: Lt A H Fennell, Jas Lewis, J B Boney, J C Newsom.

H, Lt F A Rhodes—Killed: Nathan Brown. Wounded: Corp Henry Everitt, Abram J Barnes, Wm A Taylor, Wm Ward, W S Ward

I, Capt O C Parks—Killed: Granville Higgins and Hardin Holloway. Wounded: Capt O C Parks, Abner Check, Wm Holloway

K, Capt S W Noble—Wounded: Corp Fred Stanley, David Craft, Jesse Taylor. Missing: Colquit Gillitt

We are authorized to announce Capt. H. J. HARRISS, Co. A, 10th Batt. Art'y, as a candidate to represent Randolph county in the next Legislature of N C, in the House of Commons.

We are further authorized to say that the Capt. is one of the strong Conservatives, and is in favor of negotiating as well as fighting for Peace. That he was not an original secessionist, was opposed to the war in the beginning, and is a staunch friend of Vance. Has been in the service nearly three years.

April 28. 28 11tpd

RED SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber will open a House for the reception of visitors on the 27th inst. Rates of Board $13.33 per day Private Soldiers half price.

H. McNEILL.

Red Springs, Robeson Co., June 16. 42*5tpd

NOTICE.

THAT after this we expect to sell COTTON YARN and SHEETING on certain days only, viz:

To citizens of Surry county, on the 19th of May, the 18th of June and the 19th of July.

To those of Yadkin, on the 21st of each of these months.

To those of Wilkes on the 25th of each.

To those of Alleghany, Ashe, Grayson, &c., on the last day of each.

To commence selling at 1 o'clock each day.

Will exchange as usual for most any kind of produce, generally the old way. Corn, wheat, bacon and lard, especially wanted.

We do not expect to be able to supply near all who may apply; but will endeavor to let those have who need worst—giving the preference to soldiers' families, when they need.

Those whom we owe will still get between the first and the middle of the month, and they are requested to present their claims immediately.

R. R. GWYN, Agent Elkin Manf'g Co

Elkin, N. C., May 2. 32*3m

WAR NEWS

From Gen. Johnston's army.—MARIETTA, June 20.—The enemy's cavalry made a demonstration this morning from Big Shanty towards Canton, on our right, were met by a division of ours, when they precipitately withdrew. Our army is being daily reinforced by the return of the slightly wounded and convalescent troops.

MARIETTA, June 21.—The enemy's right attacked our front yesterday under Gen. Hardee, and were repulsed with great slaughter; we captured 60 prisoners Among them Lt. Col. Watson of the 40th Ohio.

Sheridan's movements.—Another defeat Reported.—RICHMOND, June 20.—Sheridan is reported in Hanover to day, moving towards James river, with the remnant of his command.

RICHMOND, June 21.—The Enquirer of this morning reports Sheridan routed on yesterday near White House. Eight hundred prisoners and five or six pieces of artillery were captured. Our cavalry are in pursuit

Our cavalry at work.—RICHMOND, June 12.—The wharves at Wilcox's Landing, Harrison's Landing and Westover [all on the James] were entirely destroyed by our cavalry on Sunday night.

From the Valley.—PETERSBURG, June 20th.—Advices from Liberty this morning, say that Hunter had been pursued through that place—that he was retreating towards Buford Gap in considerable disorder. Some prisoners had been taken and more doubtless would be

STATEMENT

Of Blockade Operations Outside of the Confederate States
(No 1)

Dr.					Cr.	
Am't raised on Cotton bonds,	£119 700				By Advances on hand, original cost	
Am't advanced by parties in England to pay frg't on inward cargoes and disbursements in the Islands,	98 969	1	7d		£35 000 10 per ct. off for wear & tear one year,	£15,750
Disbursements now due in Wilmington, (estimated,)	250				½ interest in 3 steamers 3 788,066 lb cotton, (on hand,) 5d, 4 bales of 4 080 bales cotton at £50 (estimated,)	15 000 78,918
Am't raised on Rosin Ponds,	47 500					
Balance to the credit of State	47 248	18	5			204,000
	£313,668					£313,668

Orders have been sent out by the Governor for Scythe blades, Railroad findings, and other articles which are not charged in the above account. No bill of these has been received. Mr. White's salary, as special commissioner, has not yet been settled, and is not charged. Owing to the difficulties of communication, Col. McRae has not settled his account for the transaction by which the rosin bonds were issued. It is believed that £6,000 would be the utmost extent of any further charge to be made.

(No. 2.)

STATEMENT

Of Blockade Operations in the Confederate States:

Dr.			Cr.	
Amount of appropriations,	$2,324,000	00	Sales of Clothing to the Confederate Government,	$1,561,648 00
Disbursem'ts in Wilmington,	112,600	18	Value at each on hand estimated at government rates,	1,826,144 00
Balance to the credit of State,	1,554 588	99	Sales of various articles of Quartermaster, Medical and other stores and sundry freights,	975,250 20
			Sale of one-half the st'r Advance in N. C. bonds,	130,146 87
	$3,991 189	12		$3,991.189 2

There is a large amount of goods, consisting of cloth, blankets, shoes, cotton and wool cards, card machines, now on the way, of which no account has been taken. The goods are paid for, and when received will much increase the above balance. The purchase money of the Advance was paid partly in bonds, as entered above, and partly in cotton. The cotton is added to the stock on hand.

Since the above statement was prepared two vessels have arrived, the cargoes of which consist of cotton and wool cards, army cloth, hardware, card machines, &c., the estimated value of the cargoes being $492,000 00. Also, a payment made on the cotton bonds in Europe of £11,100 sterling. This amount of bonds and warrants now in the hands of the Treasurer.

RECAPITULATION IN CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

Amount to the credit of the State, as per above statement, No. 1,	$4,724,890 00
Amount to the credit of the State, as per above statement, No. 2,	1,554,588 99
Estimated amount of goods received since the above statement was made,	492,000 00
Total to the credit of the State,	$6 771,478 99

From the North.—PETERSBURG, June 21.—The Express has received the Washington Chronicle of the 17th.

Northern papers say that Morgan passed through Flemingsburg on the 12th, admitting a loss of 1,200.

Gold is quoted at 197½.

RICHMOND, June 21.—The Herald of the 15th is very severe upon Lincoln. It says he has wronged and deceived the people, and nearly ruined them by his egregious imbecility. The country can only obtain satisfaction for the many oppressive acts and criminal blunders he has committed in the last three years by preventing his re election.

The Union National Convention (Democratic) will be held at Chicago on the 30th of July.

Gen. Grant was born in Clermont county, Ohio, April twenty-eight, 1822, and is, consequently, forty-two years old.

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. P. RINALDI,
7*t1Apd] Capt Co A, 18th N C. T.

We are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 23 26*9tpd&te

We are authorized to announce Col. S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.

March 31. 20-19t*pd

We are authorized to announce Col. PETER P. SMITH a candidate to represent Robeson County in the next Legislature of N. C.

May 5. 33*2td